

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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\$1 a Year,
in advance.

A
Merry Christmas

AND A

Happy New Year

To Every Reader

OF

THE
NOR'-WEST
FARMER.

spirits rose as our hair assumed its normal state of unruffled serenity.

These Indians were a hunting party and brought us presents of buffalo tongues, which meant that they expected presents, in the shape of tea and sugar, in return.

A few days after their visit we came upon about a dozen carcasses, from which the tongues, part of the hump and half of the hide was taken, and the balance left to rot. Thus were the herds depleted. At one point on the river, near Medicine Hat, could be seen, at the bottom of a bank, an immense heap of bones, where hundreds of buffaloes had been crushed to death by being driven over the edge. At many places throughout the west en-



Shady Nook, on the Farm of Wm. Noble, near Oxbow, Assa.

J. H. McCall, Photo, Oxbow.

A Tenderfoot Among the Buffaloes.

By an Old Timer, Regina, Assa.

"Take six months' provisions and trust to Providence," were words contained in our instructions as we were leaving the embryo city of Brandon for the far west in the fall of 1881. These words suggest a lack of accurate knowledge of the country in which we were to lead a nomadic life for the next two years and seem strange when we think of the easy communication of the present day assured by those lines of steel of which the trail of the surveyor was their pioneer.

A few incidents of our progress may interest some of the new-comers and turn the thoughts of others to the days when they worthily bore the term "tenderfoot."

While moving along with the carts, to which were attached typical specimens of the genus "shaganappi," we caught sight of our first buffalo. Great excitement prevailed. The carts were drawn together and left to the care of the cook and a few

other non-combatants. All who could boast the possession of a firearm rushed bravely to the front in skirmishing order, taking advantage of the rolling nature of the ground to approach the game we coveted. The command was given to concentrate our fire, and although the range was rather great for those pretty little toys with which the young man from the east was generally armed, a fine young bull was brought to the ground, owing to the masterly manner in which the heavier guns were handled.

The meat proved a welcome change from "sow-belly," and we were able to renew our supply from time to time, though we confined our killing to what we could use.

We had been told that we would probably have trouble with the Indians when we got into the Blackfoot country, so when a troop of painted bucks came riding rapidly towards us, with much noise and waving of arms, the boys thought they were sent for and the hair seemed to feel as if it were already leaving the head. But our end was not yet. Amidst shouts of "How! how!" a friendly salutation and much shaking of hands, our

closures had been made by the Indians, taking advantage of suitable points on creeks or coulees, and herds were driven into these "pounds," where they were killed for their skins, the Indians, young and old, taking part in the carnage from safe points overlooking the enclosure. This was how such names as Jumping Pound Creek and Dog Pound Creek got their names.

Buffalo running has enough of the element of danger about it to be really good sport and our boys had several runs worthy of note. One day a small herd was seen and several of us quickly saddled our ponies and rode out as near to them as possible without being seen. After dismounting and tightening the sinches, we burst from cover, making all speed possible towards the startled animals, while they stood facing us for a few moments as if they intended meeting us halfway, but suddenly they turned, and while we were pushing our ponies to their utmost, a badger hole brought one horse to the ground, and man, horse, and gun were spread abroad over the prairie. However, they gathered themselves together again, and while we were laughing at

the fallen, another came a cropper, and then a third bit the dust, all within a short distance of one another. No damage was done and we were all in our saddles again trying to make up for lost time. A bull was soon wounded, but still he kept loping rapidly along, though a shoulder was broken and one leg swung helplessly by his side. But that pace could not last, and with several balls through his body, he staggered a bit, then faced his pursuers and was down.

One of the party was ambitious to have a buffalo for himself, so he staid with the bunch, and in the morning turned up at camp with what meat the horse could carry.

What a buffalo would do if he caught a person on the ground was often discussed about the camp fire, some saying that if a person lay still he would not be touched, and one of the boys had a very good opportunity to test the matter if he had possessed the necessary nerve and faith in the theory. But it might be well to tell how it occurred.

A young fellow, we will call him Jack, was sent some distance back on the line with carts and ponies for wood, and

misses, the long rope would keep slipping from his arms, and he picked up the slack and hung it over his shoulders. So when he fell he was sufficiently entangled in the rope to prevent the escape of the horse. Jack immediately sprang to his feet just in time to see the wounded and maddened bull strike the pony square on the rump, a horn on each side, so evenly placed that not a scratch was left—or the pony either.

If seemed as if our friend had caught a Tartar, but this was merely a dying effort on the part of the buffalo, as the loss of blood soon caused him to fall.

"The sight of that shaggy brute, within arm's length, with eyes glaring and blood flowing down its beard, as it charged on the horse, will never be forgotten," says Jack. No doubt some readers have heard of "buck fever," a malady to which young sportsmen are particularly liable, and which has a strange effect on the eyesight and judgment, often causing ludicrous mistakes.

The chief and our verdant friend Jack were driving together, when some chickens were seen running off in the grass. Jack jumped out of the rig to try for a

to judge distance in the clear atmosphere of the west, and it may not be out of place to give one of the yarns of to-day. It is said that on a bright morning in summer a stranger stepped out of the door of a house near Calgary with the remark that he would just take a walk over to the mountains to give him an appetite. As he did not appear for dinner his friends drove in the direction he had taken and came upon him standing on the edge of a small stream, which a man might jump over, taking off his clothes. On being asked what he was about, he replied that he was going to swim that stream, as he had walked since morning and seemed no nearer to the mountains than when he started, he would trust no more to appearances.

It has been shown to some extent how we replenished our larder. Providence was good to us. We found that we could get all the further supplies necessary from Fort Walsh and Calgary, where there were trading posts, which brought their goods by bull teams from Helena and Benton. Yes; Providence was good to us at this time and we availed ourselves of our opportunities. But some people, if they were admitted to paradise, would kick about the angel cake. One of the men, perhaps destined in later years to be an agitator "agin the government," or editor of a "Free and Independent Kicker," complained to the chief that the staff was getting canned pears, while they were only getting peaches.

We had our troubles, too, and the greatest of these was scarcity of fuel in winter. Imagine for yourselves what it would be like under canvas on the open prairie with very little fuel, but what could be drawn a distance of forty miles or more, and then only tough, damp cottonwood. At times when the prairie was bare, we used considerable quantities of buffalo "chips," but one cold day the boys were kept busy twisting grass, which had been cut with a scythe, into knots and throwing them into the little camp stove to keep up a blaze and some degree of warmth.

How would some of our farmers' wives like the task of making yeast bread for sixteen hungry men under such conditions and at the same time moving camp nearly every day? Our cook did so, and although not a Parisian chef, served up a Christmas dinner needing but little of that best of sauces, hunger, to make it a palatable repast. The bill of fare may be of interest, and here it is:

Tomato Soup.
Curried Pemican.

Baked Beans.

Roast Swan, with Wild Sage Dressing and Apple Sauce.

Roast Duck.

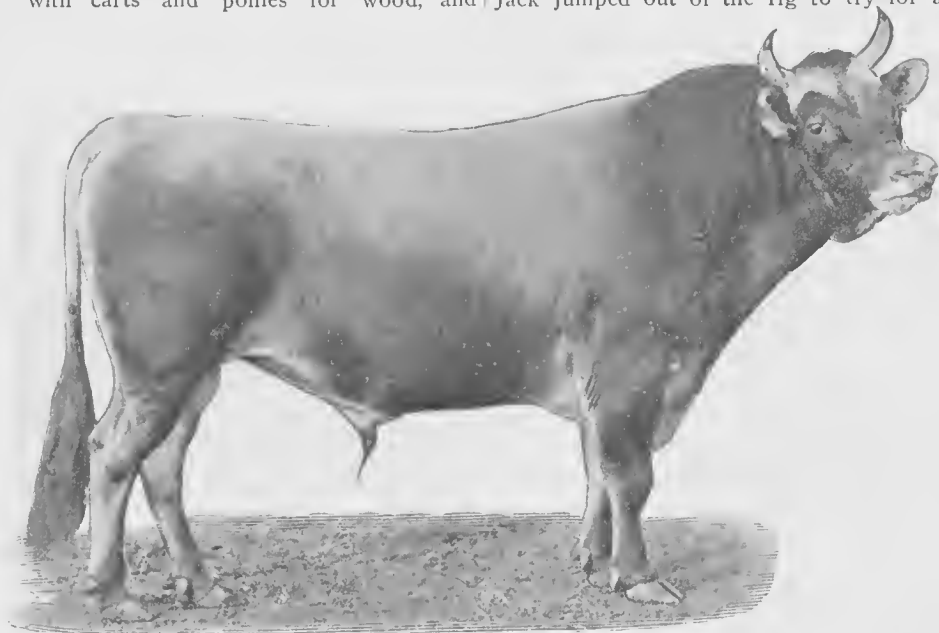
Plum Duff, with Syrup.
Crullers and Canned Fruit.
Tea and Coffee.

Jack remarked that after partaking of such "solid chunks of comfort," he was at peace with all the world. A very fitting state of mind for the season.

Probably the only rival to the coyote as a prairie vocalist is that other camp follower, the survey boy, and when the shades of evening fall his notes rise in swelling chorus o'er the lone prairie land.

Memory goes back at this time to the faces and voices of long ago and we are "resting to-night on the old campground."

R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst, Man. :—
"I think The Nor'-West Farmer is doing a good work all round, and that it is the very best paper of its kind printed in Canada to-day."



"Distinctions Golden" (Imp.), at head of the Jersey herd of Mr. Robt Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto.

caught sight of a bull grazing by himself. The harness was immediately stripped off a pony and without a saddle or bridle Jack started after the buffalo. A tether rope attached to the horse's neck was coiled on Jack's left arm, while in his right hand he carried a long Henry 44 calibre rifle, which could be depended upon to go off sometimes. By dint of hard riding and erratic shooting Jack, though he failed to make a bull's eye every time, contrived to hit the running target in a number of widely distributed places, even to the horns. While our friend was in the act of pumping in a cartridge and was momentarily off his guard he also found himself off his horse, through that animal's sudden deviation from the straight path to avoid the horns of what might have proved worse than a dilemma. As our hero struck the ground the thought flashed through his head that now was the opportunity to find out what a buffalo would do, but, as I before remarked, he had no working faith in the theory mentioned. Jack afterward remarked that he thought absence of body was better than presence of mind in such a case. But we must tell how his own foolishness stood him in good stead. While engaged in the pastime of hits and

bird, when a something sprang from under his feet, going straight away, as it on wings, while he stood open-mouthed. "Shoot! why don't you shoot?" shouted the chief. "That was not what I was looking for," was the innocent reply. It was a very large jack-rabbit, and our friend salted it when, like Lot's wife, it stopped to look back.

At another time the chief was riding towards the camp when he saw a large bunch, probably a hundred or more, of antelopes, which he succeeded in herding past the camp, at the same time shouting as he approached, so as to let us know. We all rushed out with our rifles, and fired a volley, but did not secure a hoof. One man had ventured the opinion that the distance was about 300 yards; without thinking for ourselves up went the sights and we fired right over their backs, when point-blank should have been the range.

Most of us were good shots at a bloodless target, but when large game was in sight "buck fever" got in its work, making the heart beat quickly and the hand and eye uncertain. It was not long, though, before some of us developed into very good hunters and plainmen.

In sober truth it is a difficult matter

Christmas at Beaver Farm.

By Gappy (Grandpa.)

I am just in receipt of my tenth annual invitation to spend my Christmas holiday at Beaver farm. In addition to his mother's warmly affectionate letter, my little grandson, Jim, makes his X mark, indicative of his vigorous endorsement of the maternal solicitation. Much as I love Jim, I am not blind to the fact that his entreaty is not entirely disinterested, for on a separate sheet his mother gives an inventory of the various articles he wants me to bring him to be used in the construction of a decidedly rustic cottage he has been planning for weeks past, and only waits my coming and assistance for its construction. A saw and hammer, all his own, lots of nails, glass of suitable dimensions, and (with special emphasis) lots of putty. It is further explained that little Nelly adds a postscript, in her own hieroglyphics, that I am to be sure there is plenty of putty, which, if not allowed to freeze in the back kitchen, can be worked up into an infinite variety of Christmas pies, of artistic forms, and delicious imaginary flavor.

law is making in his work as a successful pioneer farmer. He writes me that he has never had so large a breadth of well-done fall plowing, and I know that his stock is being steadily improved by intelligent breeding and judicious management. One of the chief pleasures of farm life in this new country is the contrast between the log hut or sod shanty, or still viler tarpapered walls and roof of the first years, and the substantial and well-planned farm house, standing inside its sheltering belt of trees, with roomy barn and windmill on top, every stick and stone of them paid for out of the hard work and well-directed endeavor of the owners.

I am rather proud of the foresight that tempted me, now nearly twenty years ago, to make my way west to where the embryo city of Winnipeg was emerging from the Red River mud, and hanging on to my first resolve, unmoved by the delusive attractions of the boom days and undismayed by the terrible collapse that followed that time of mischievous inflation.

Much as I love farming, I think that business is my natural vocation, but that love has made me aim at cultivating such lines of business as kept me in close relation to the farmers by whose rugged industry and determination this country has been made

Melbourne, Australia," that I was posted. He then handed me a card, "Mr. John Bidwell, Beauvoir Farm, Brandon, Man.," to test my knowledge. "Oh," said I, "that's Jack Bidwell, of Beaver Farm, as he calls it, down on the Souris. I know him very well. By the way, that sister of his is a very nice girl. Some young fellows at Brandon are badly mashed on her." At this last remark my new friend colored up a good deal. "Come, now," said I, "I guess Miss Bidwell is not your sister, strikes me you're sweet on her yourself." He did not deny the soft impeachment, and having an off day, I arranged to get off with him at Brandon, and go down to help him in his wooing.

We hired a double rig, and set out in the afternoon, reckoning to reach Beaver Farm about dark. I may here tell, as shortly as possible, why Mr. Cuthbert Winters had come all the way from Australia to look up a sweetheart in Manitoba. His father had been a tenant of the Duke of Rutland and fairly well-to-do till wet seasons, low prices for wheat, and finally rinderpest had made him virtually a pauper. His son, seeing no hope of retrieval at home, had struck out for Melbourne, after leaving his father in a humble position as farm manager for an old and better-off friend. Fortune



Inskip's Ranch at Buffalo Lake, near Lacombe, Alta.

Of course, I shall go, for where could Gappy spend a happier Christmas? It would be very urgent business, indeed, that kept me from going. I have a natural love for country life, and have besides a growing pride in the steady progress my son-in-

what it is. It was on one of my regular business trips, and about a week before Christmas, exactly ten years ago, that I made the rather interesting "strike" that led to my first visit to Beaver Farm and so began my still growing interest in it and all connected with it. It was a bitterly cold night that I got on board the east-bound train at Regina and found my way into the nearest second-class car. I cannot afford a couple of dollars for a few hours' rest in a Pullman; and, besides, I find more to interest me among the motley collection of travellers on a cheap car than can ever be had among the insipid and pompous great folks who can afford to pay for the dignified seclusion of a Pullman.

Sound asleep on the other side of the passage from where I spread my own buffalo coat on the spars of the colonist car to try for a little nap, lay a nice-looking young fellow, English-looking, but deeply bronzed as if fresh from sea voyage. Looks don't go too far with me; but on the window sill beside him lay a copy of Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," half read through. An emigrant who reads that sort of book is rather rare, and I took care to exchange cards with him very early next morning. My business card, "John Chapman, commission agent, Winnipeg," attracted him, and he promptly suggested: "You must know this country well; were you acquainted around Brandon?" I have sold in every township of Manitoba everything from a plow to a piano, and assured my new friend, "Mr. Cuthbert Winters,

was for a time not too kind to him, but he had good English pluck and sterling principles, so attracting the attention and winning the confidence of a well-to-do stockowner. But while there, slowly building up for himself a good reputation and new world experience, something turned up much to his advantage. Among his outward-bound companions was a young chemist, a very quiet Scotchman, and the two got to be fast friends. One day this friend came on the run to where Winters was employed. He had just been prospecting over a new "reef" rich in silver ore, but the ore was very refractory and could not be treated by the old methods. The obscure Scotchman got wind of the difficulty, set to work in a very quiet way and solved it, and was now on the way to the mine, which was practically locked up for want of the scientific knowledge requisite to its profitable development, and the shares pretty much a drug on the market. Acting on his friend's advice, Winters put every penny he could scrape together into this mine, and induced his employer also to invest freely. The clever chemist's fortune was made at a stroke. "Broken Hill" shares rushed up in value to fabulous quotations, and Winters, from being a well-doing farm manager, became in a few months a prosperous shareholder in one of the best paying mines ever opened in Australia.

While this was going on abroad unexpected changes had also happened at home in the Midlands. The father of Mr. John



Little Jim.

Bidwell, of Beauvoir Farm, Brandon, one of the most important tenants of His Grace of Rutland, a man quite as important in his own eyes as in other people's had gone through nearly the same experience as his humble neighbor Winters. His eldest son, captivated by the alluring emigration literature, which was much more gaudily colored than it is to-day, had come out to Manitoba with £1,000 supplied by his father the year before his own downfall. He was an honored guest at the Queen's in the boom period, and had bought a good big block of land on the Souris, partly on cultivation conditions, from the C.P.R. A

cutting a little from her brother's expenditure, to do better next year. But though the crop was all there, a frosty night in August almost ruined every low-lying spot in Manitoba, and Jack's low land was about the worst.

Such was the situation at Beaver Farm at the date on which young Winters and myself drove over the prairie to where the big elms against the sky line served to locate the Bidwell mansion. When we got to the stable I left my companion and went on ahead to reconnoitre. "Oh, Mr. Chapman," said Miss Bidwell, "I'm both glad and sorry to see you." "And I'm always

the frying-pan and cooked a few more slices of pork, while the latest guest sat with a very guilty look eyeing the young lady of the house as she sat out the extra dishes on the kitchen table as if he himself had been the cause of those tear-marks. Burns and I had a big talk and a very hearty feed of that choice pork, but my Australian friend did not seem to have any particular appetite for Manitoba pork, though there is no better in the world. After supper Burns and I retired to the stables, where we had another good horse talk. I thought the business on which Miss Bidwell wanted to talk to me before her brother came home from the mill would keep a few days longer. When Jack did come home he had a great deal to say to Winters about old times, but I went to bed early and slept the sleep of the just. I had, I believed, done a good day's work and made a hearty supper.

Next morning my young lady friend was up betimes to make breakfast, and looking her loveliest. I was not in the least surprised to find that she had quite forgotten all about the selling of that piano, had in fact gone off on another tack. She had arranged to be Mrs. Cuthbert Winters, and, if at all possible, to be married on Christmas eve. I said I believed my wife and daughter could help her along a bit, and if there was an extra push, I could even cook the pork for supper. Jack got a neighbor to relieve him of his horses for a day or two (for he was working himself now like a genuine Manitoba farmer), and the next day after we four boarded the train for Winnipeg. Miss Bidwell was once more our guest, the gentlemen finding quarters at the Seymour. My wife is a great manager. She got a pretty dress made for the bride in good time, and set out a very nice wedding supper on Christmas eve. At the same time Winters took up Jack's overdue notes, and everything being arranged to everybody's satisfaction, we all drove down in the afternoon to St. John's old cathedral, and, as the romancers say, "two loving hearts were made one." I am not quite sure where they spent their Christmas next day, but they went over to England afterwards, made some old people there as happy as themselves, and in due course made



Home of J. H. Glover, Boissevain, Man.

nice house with bow windows, with full outfit of implements and horses were, of course, in order. There was nothing small about Jack Bidwell, and his "head" was also very big, a great deal bigger than it is to-day. I sold him a good share of his implements myself and tried hard to keep him right by securing for him an experienced and reliable foreman. Jack's self-importance was really his main fault, and so far as I could I tried in a fatherly way to advise him in his farming operations. But a young man with a very big head is not easily advised, and Jack's high and mighty style, and obstinate adherence to old English methods, soon got him in a tight place. He got then more amenable to reason, and my well-meant counsel did, I hope, something to extricate him from some of his difficulties. Just at this time his eldest sister—a good-looking and well-educated girl—moved by the pressure of misfortunes at home, and the very brilliant accounts of Jack's earlier farming exploits duly recorded in the Winnipeg and Brandon papers, came out to take charge of his housekeeping. She was consigned to my care for a day or two, until Jack should be advised of her arrival at Winnipeg, and, stylish as she was, my wife and I found she had a lot more of good sense than her brother had yet shown. We tried to show her a little plainer view of life at Beauvoir Farm than from Jack's fancy sketches she had been led to form. But Jack decided to buy her a good piano, the commission on which, of course, fell to myself.

Beauvoir Farm, or as it is pronounced in England itself as well as here, Beaver, had been in part a beaver meadow, but its attraction to Jack was the group of fine old elms, near which he planted his mansion, and the view up and down the river, which is certainly very fine. In 1887 he had a good area and good crops, too, but at 50 to 60 cents a bushel, with the style Jack felt himself bound to keep up, he found himself, in spite of his good crop, very much in arrears, and with notes maturing against him that he could not meet.

His sister, on whom the cold light of an adverse balance sheet had a much wholesomely influence than on himself, at once decided to cut down expenses and become not only mistress but maid of all work, in which wise decision my wife strongly supported her. She hoped in this way and by

glad to see you—in fact, quite delighted; I am on this particular occasion." "You're very kind, but I want to talk business before Jack and the hired man come in. I want you to sell that piano for me." "And I won't do anything of the sort, even for you." "But I am quite serious; we have no money, and are in debt to you and others, and I have no time to play. Sell it and pay yourself so far; we are got to the point now where even Jack is as humble as I could wish him." "I'm glad to hear it; but I'm positively too hungry to talk business at present. I'll cut a few more slices of pork, if you will allow me. By the way," said I, "I've a friend with me, but you needn't make any fuss about him. There's his card." I turned round and made for the stable as fast as my buffalo wraps and the snow would allow, calling



Vincent Bros.' new Swinging Stacker on the Farm of John Hall, Secretary Rockwood Agricultural Society, Stonewall, Man.

to the hired man to help me to unhitch the horses. I also suggested to my young friend that he might go into the house and warm himself, while Burns and I attended to the horses. We were very particular about these horses that night, and had a good long talk that Miss Bidwell might not be hurried in her extra preparations for supper. We were careful also to kick all the snow off our feet, but, in spite of the delay, the supper appeared to have made very little progress. There were marks of tears on the young lady's face, for which I felt quite sorry, and some very violent changes of color on her pretty face, but I did not pretend to notice them. I put on

their way to Australia, where by my latest information they are doing as well as people of their sterling quality are sure to do in any part of the world.

I never dreamt, when I was doing my level best to speed the wooing of Mr. Cuthbert Winters, that it was to have any effect on my own family circle. Jack Bidwell and my daughter Nelly acted as seconds at that wedding in the cathedral, and he seemed in no great hurry to go back to his bachelor home on the Souris. He dangled round nearly a week, and must have done some rather lively wooing in the time, for I was notified before he left of his intentions with my girl.

There could hardly be a greater calamity for a Manitoba farmer than to marry an average city-bred Miss. Her showy, but flimsy "accomplishments" may be alluring enough, but, as the old beggar said, when the recruiting sergeant was holding forth on the glory of a military life, "Behold the end o't." Once, when riding with a well-known M. P. P. through a corner of his constituency, we passed the place where the son of a highly capable Canadian farmer had taken hold a few years before. "What's wrong there, Jimmy?" said I. "O man, he marriet a doll." But my wife is an old style farmer's daughter, and has brought up her children with the same wholesome respect for everyday work. She keeps a cow of her own and her children keep it in trim very much to their own advantage. Therefore, I had little fear of the consequences when Nelly left us before next harvest to become Mrs. Jack Bidwell. That mansion on the Souris is still quite large enough for her modest ambition, but you should see Jack's barn and the stock inside of it. His English pluck and perseverance have quite wiped out the humiliations of his early collapse, and the piano is not sold yet. I expect to hear my daughter play "Nae Luck About the House" on that piano before I am many days older.

looked up questioningly into his face.

"No, old fellow, we're not going up there to-day," said the young man, taking the dog's head between his hands. "In fact, Rover," he continued, "it looks very much as though we had got the mitten. You see, she had a headache last Sunday evening, and when I asked to take her to church to-night she said her company was engaged. That slick young doctor from town went by a few minutes ago, so I guess she has gone off with a handsomer man."

"I wish I knew what the girl meant," he mused to himself a moment later. "It is so unlike Jennie. I supposed it was a settled thing that some day I was to build a little house here—but maybe she had no such intentions. It looks mighty like it now, still I thought she understood. She certainly gave me reason for thinking she cared for me, and Jennie isn't a flirt! I wish I knew. If Jennie's mother wasn't Jennie's mother—she's such a sensible soul—she would tell me the true state of affairs. I've a notion—confound it, I will! Come on, we'll go up there, doctor or no doctor."

As the young man expected, he found the doctor's rig tied at the gate, and through the open parlor window he could

She sat looking thoughtfully out of the window for a moment, then turning to the young man, she said: "I believe I know something of what you are going to say, and promise that if I believe it for your own good I will speak plainly to you."

"Then, tell me what Jennie means by treating me as she has in the past two weeks," he said, his face flushing slightly.

"Well, sir, Jennie means to do what any good, sensible girl would do. What she believes to be best for herself and you. Jennie likes you and so do Pa and I, but out of justice to you and Jennie, too, we concluded it was time to give you a hint that your attentions must cease. You might naturally suppose if you should continue her only company that—well, you might understand. Have I made myself plain?"

"Yes. I knew that. What I wanted to know was why. Do you think there are others more worthy of her?"

"If not, Jennie will stay with us always, I hope. She is too sensible a girl to leave a happy home for one that would certainly be otherwise."

The young man looked into his companion's face, and a slight curl came to his lips. "Has Jennie got ambitious or has the doctor been putting fine notions into



View on the Ranch of B. P. Alford, Innisfail, N.W.T.

Hamilton Perry's Ambition.

It was Sunday afternoon in May. The sun shone bright and warm on the leaves and pink and white blossoms of the apple and peach trees to the left of the path that led down a grassy slope that lay between the public road and a somewhat dilapidated little shanty half hid from sight in a clump of maples. To the right of this slope—we might call it lawn, were it not for weeds and uneven surface—was a promiscuous collection of cribs, pens, sheds and a stable badly in need of repair, straw piles and stack bottoms, together with other barn yard rubbish, the accumulation of years. But all this was not visible from the highway. A tall, untrimmed hedge hid it from the view of the passerby. To the eyes of the energetic farmers of the neighborhood, the scene was one of unpardonable shiftlessness.

Hamilton Perry, a neatly dressed young fellow of twenty-six, was sitting in the door of the little cottage looking thoughtfully at a flock of blackbirds in a tree near by. A guitar lay on the floor beside him and a paper was spread out on his knee, but evidently he was in no mood for playing or reading. A large, shaggy dog lay by his side, licked his master's hand and

hear him singing one of the latest popular airs to Jennie's accompaniment on the piano. The old lady met him at the door, and though she gave a little start at sight of him, she greeted him cordially. She was about to show him into the parlor when he stopped her.

"No, no. I came to see you this afternoon, not Jennie," he said.

"Well, now! I'm glad you came. I was just wishing for some one to talk to. Pa came home from church with one of his headaches and is lying down in the sitting room, so we'll go out in the kitchen. You take this rocker and I'll fetch another, and we'll have a visit."

But she found her guest was not in a visiting mood. She tried in vain to draw him out, but failed, and had almost given up in despair when she excused herself to go and change the cloth on "Pa's" head. She was surprised, however, on her return to be met with a smile.

"Don't you believe it is always best to tell a person the exact truth—that is, I mean, be perfectly candid with them?" he asked.

"Well, that depends on what the truth is and who it is you are telling it to," she demurred.

"I came here this afternoon on purpose to ask you a question. Will you answer it?"

her head?" he asked.

"See here, Hamilton, you have no call to say unkind things of Jennie. She has stood by you, though you are the slang of the neighborhood. The girls poke fun at you, and the boys talk about your farming with ridicule. There isn't a girl in the neighborhood that would go with you, and more than one farmer has pointed you out to his sons as an example of an 'educated' farmer."

"What do I care for their opinion?" he said, half contemptuously.

"Hamilton, you have no right to get angry. You asked me to speak plainly, and I will. I know that you are an exceptional young man, but shiftlessness will cover up all virtues. You must see that you have not done any good. We would not allow Jennie to trust her happiness in the future to a man who would live six years on a farm like yours. It is one of the best pieces of land around, yet, if there is a worse looking farm in the country, I've not seen it. I will say to you that Jennie liked you, but gave you up of her own free will, and didn't go into romantics over it, either. In your heart you must admit that she has done right."

The young man had listened thoughtfully, and when she had ceased speaking hung his head. He sat thus for several

moments, and when at last he looked up, he arose and held out his hand.

"You are right," he said, quietly. "Jennie deserves a better fellow. I thank you for your frankness." He pressed her hand and was gone.

How lonely the little hut seemed now, as he began to realize for the first time that there would no longer be a sunshiny little neighbor to call on. How utterly alone he was. The great shaggy dog, walking by his side, poked his cold nose against his hand.

"Ah, Rover," the man said, patting the dog, "we are friends; you and I."

Once more he sat down in the cottage door. There was a frown on his face that deepened every moment. For an hour he sat thus buried in deep thought, then he drew a long breath and looked about him. For the first time he seemed to note the tall untrimmed hedge and trees, the weeds and grass, and the litter and rubbish about the dilapidated barn yard. As his eyes rested on these, he smiled half contemptuously.

"Rover, old boy," he said, "they say we are lazy and it looks mighty like they are not far from right. But we know better, don't we? It's scandalous the way we have let things run, and it's time we braced up. We can be all right yet, we can and—we will!" There was a deter-

"Take 'em out, Rover!" he called. "We can't have hogs in our front door yard," and, dropping his knife and axe, he followed the dog after the fleeing swine. It was just one o'clock when he came back to the house and sat down in the doorway for a moment's rest before going in to his noon-day lunch. "Rover," he said, with a laugh, as he wiped the sweat from his brow, "we haven't touched that hedge yet, but say! We've got a pen that will hold hogs and the best grindstone in the country."

But that hedge was doomed to fall. It was tall, heavy and tangled, a hard, disagreeable job. The young man told his dog that it was excellent discipline for lazy fellows, and it was. It was slow work, the crops were to be put in and tended and it was past mid-summer before the task was completed.

"That fellow can trim hedge if he can't farm," one of his neighbors remarked in the village store one day.

"You'd be surprised if he'd show us how to farm yet," said Jennie's father, who heard the remark.

That season proved a catchy one for tending the crops, the best of farmers finding it difficult to keep the weeds under control. Hamilton, whose ground was already sown with last season's weeds, had a hard row to hoe. He worked early and

"Well, Rover," said the young man, "let's think what to do next. Shiftless fellows mustn't sit down or they will fall back into bad habits. I guess you don't hear anything, only the wind—it does sound like—By George! Rover, some one knocked. We're going to have company; isn't it lucky we cleaned up?"

"Why, Jennie," he exclaimed, as he opened the door. "What has brought you out in this storm? Come in," and he led her inside and closed the door. She laughed a little nervously as he set a chair for her near the fire, and blushed as he unwound the scarf from around her neck and head. She would not allow him to take off her cloak and overshoes. "Really, I mustn't stay. It is quite improper for me to come in, you know," and there was a little twinkle in her eye.

"You chose a very unpleasant day for a call, but Rover and I are glad to receive company," he said, sitting down on the table for the double reason that he had but one chair, and that it was directly in front of his visitor.

"I came to ask your help. I was a little reluctant, as you have not been very neighborly of late, but—" her voice choked and in spite of herself tears would fill her eyes. "Father fell in the barn this morning and is badly hurt, we are afraid. I came to ask you to go home with me, and if you think best, go for a doctor."

"Certainly I'll go. Glad you came for me. I was afraid I had forfeited my right to be even a neighbor," he said.

Jennie's mother met them at the kitchen door and bustled about brushing the snow from their clothes. "Pa's asleep now," she said, with a little laugh. "I guess Jennie and me were a little nervous, being alone. I don't think he will need the doctor; just the breath knocked out of him, and he's a little sore. We could get along, but I'm glad you come."

"I am glad it isn't serious. Tell him not to worry about the stock and chores. I will attend to them," he said.

* * * *

It was the day before Christmas. Though two weeks had passed since his fall, Jennie's father was still unable to see to his stock, and morning, noon and night his young neighbor came, glad to be of service. Several times he had been invited in to meals or to spend the evening, but aside from sitting an hour or so with the old gentleman, declined all invitations. That day Jennie had asked him in to dinner, and when he had excused himself as before, she seemed disappointed. "I will stay if you really wish it," he said, and stayed. It had been very pleasant, and now, sitting alone on his return, he felt happier than he had for months. Yet there was a puzzled look, a half troubled expression, on his face.

"You see, Rover," he said to the dog who lay before the fire, "it's this way. They have invited us to dinner to-morrow, and whether to accept or not is the question. If they really want us, not because they feel grateful to us for the little service we have been to them, but because we are friends, why of course we will go; but Rover, we are too proud to accept pay, if it is in a Christmas dinner. Tell you what. I'm going to ask her why she did it. It was a bitter dose she gave us once, but I think none the less of her for that. She's a dear old lady all the same."

Jennie's mother might have thought it strange that the young man should stand watching her strain the milk he had carried into the pantry for her that evening, but she did not look up until he spoke.

"Do you know you did me a world of good one time by answering a question. That has encouraged me to ask another. Why am I invited to dinner to-morrow?"

She was surprised at the question, and did not reply immediately. "Well, Jennie



Creamery at Red Deer, Alta.

mined light in the young man's eyes as he said this. He picked up his guitar and commenced playing over its strings, at which the dog wagged his tail in approval and lay down in his favorite attitude at his master's feet.

The prospect, as he stood in the open door, looking out on the world the next morning, was anything but encouraging to the young man. It had rained during the night and the trees were still dripping and the grass and ground saturated.

"It don't look as though we would be able to do much to-day, Rover," he said. "Guess we'll have to put it off—No we won't! We've put it off too long now. It'll be a mighty disagreeable job, but some of that hedge comes down to-day or I'm a joker."

After breakfast he hunted up a hedge knife, but found that neither the knife nor his axe would be of use until sharpened. He thought of taking them to his neighbor's grindstone, but remembered that he had one of his own out of repair. He hunted up nails and hammer and spent the next hour hanging the stone and another sharpening the tools.

"Now, we are ready for business," he said, shouldering his axe and starting for the task he had set himself to. But he had reckoned without his hogs. When he came into the front yard where they were, his whole drove, industriously grubbing away,

late, putting in from two to four hours more in the field than his neighbors, and had the satisfaction of noting that his corn, while far from the best, was no longer the worst in the neighborhood. He was too tired when night came to miss the evenings formerly spent with Jennie. Too tired, often, to even cook a supper or warm a cup of coffee, let alone taking his guitar and spending the evening with a neighbor. He was perfectly content to go to bed and sleep until the noisy chatter of birds over his head told him morning was approaching. He saw but little of his neighbors, but knew that the doctor was still a frequent caller. Sometimes on a quiet Sunday afternoon he did sigh for the old companionship, but even then, like his tired team, he was not averse to making it strictly a day of rest.

The summer passed, fall came and went and still Rover and his master found plenty to do. The tumbledown stable was repaired, the racked, misshapen cribs had been straightened and filled with bright yellow corn, the dilapidated sheds had all been torn down and the rubbish cleared away.

* * * *

The first snow storm of the season was raging outside the little bachelor cottage. It was not unpleasant inside. Though the walls and floor were bare it was clean and warm. Almost for the first time since spring the two occupants were idle.

and I had nothing to do about it," she finally said, with a laugh. "It was Pa's doings. He's took quite a shine to you of late and thought as you were alone it would be the proper thing to ask you. He was just saying last evening that it must be lonesome for you now that there isn't much work you can do. He's been envy-

A pleasant way to entertain company when people drop in of an evening is for some one to start a story, and let each member of the company add to it, until it is finished. If there is a "chief" among them taking notes," they may write up the story and leave it with the hostess as a souvenir of the evening.



Stable on the Farm of Wm. McKay, south of Morden.

ing you all summer, you have turned off so much work. He says you have the best corn, considering the disadvantages you worked under, of any farmer around." The old lady watched from under her brows the effect of her words. She saw his face flush and eyes brighten.

"Did he say that?" exclaimed the young man.

"Yes, he said it and meant it, too. Pa don't give compliments to any one," she said.

The young man held out his hand and looked own into the motherly old face, with eyes that were full of tears. "I must thank you for it all," he said. "I would have always been a lazy fellow but for you. I have tried to be a man, but it's a tough fight when a man must go it alone. If I only had a mother like you!"

"Jennie, you shan't plague that poor boy any longer," said the mother, coming into the kitchen a few moments later. "Just to think he's an orphan, too. He's coming to dinner to-morrow, and you just make a point of mentioning that the doctor comes to see you only on account of being engaged to that old school friend of yours. It was necessary to stir him out of his easy going ways, but he has won better things now. Poor boy, how lonesome he must get."

Rover lay beside the stove blinking sleepily at his master, who had just come in from spending the evening with his neighbors. He sat down in his single chair before the fire and looked thoughtfully at his companion.

"Well, Rover," he mused, "taking all into consideration, 'this has been a very pleasant holiday season, though we didn't give or receive a present. I've about concluded to give one next Christmas if plans work. And I almost believe she will accept, too. I just believe next summer will see a neat little house going up here, and who knows but we will offer it to the nicest little girl in the country as a Christmas gift.'"—National Stockman.

Before you put anything in your frying pan, always have it hissing hot. Things put in a cold pan and set over the fire to cook, lack that appetizing brown appearance and crispness that we want in fried things. Omelets and breakfast bacon especially should be cooked in this way.

Pie or a Guilty Conscience?

An Episode of Christmas Eve on the Farm.

Within the old farm house a merry throng
Welcomes Saint Nick with joyous dance and song;
The quivering walls their sides with laughter crack
And rattling windows hurl the echoes back.

From new-trimmed lamps long streams of silvery light
Through windows all unshaded penetrate the night,
And glancing soft upon the glistening snow
E'en to the naked fields their brightness throw.

White-aproned matrons, flitting to and fro,
With kindly eyes and faces all aglow,
Upon the groaning table piling high
The savory turkey and the toothsome pie.

The feast prepared, the guests, of one accord,
With seemly haste surround the festive hoard,
And sudden stillness on the room descends
While every head in reverent silence bends.

Then gleeful riot breaks its bounds again
And joyous mirth resumes its wonted reign,
While peals of happy laughter well attest
The story-teller's wit and merry jest.

So runs away the night in pleasure spent,
Nor shadow of regret or discontent,

Yet, throwing fear aside, the bolt is drawn
And stranger sight ne'er looked his eyes upon,
While thro' the door with seeming insolence
Marched single file his farming implements.

With chattering teeth the harrow and the rake
Surround the fire and of its warmth partake;
The walking plow comes limping slowly in,
Its walk impeded by a frozen shin.

With shivering frame, that proper shelter lacks,
The planter, with a groan, drops in its tracks;
From off its shoes the wheat drill stamps the snows

And points its finger to the rotten hose.

O'er unprotected shanks and tattered sleeves
The cultivator in the corner grieves;
Its arms in mute despair, the tedder waves
And some attention from the master craves.

The binder's canvas coats show many a tear;
Its needie, broken, cannot these repair;
The mower's missing sections justify
The tears that fall from weeping sickle-eye.

The pulverizer, weighted down with ice,
Disk-covers in the room a paradise;
The humble scoop-board flaps its frosted wings
And closer to the faded wagon clings.

The farmer gazed upon the motley crew,
Scarce knowing what to say or what to do,
But summoning all his courage to his aid
Demands the purpose of the midnight raid.

Its spacious throat a broken feed mill cleared,
Began to speak, while all the others, cheered,
"We come," it said, with accent loud and shrill,
"To claim protection from the winter's chill.

"We ask of Santa Claus this gift alone,
A shelter we may call our very own,
And here have come to live beneath your roof
Till of his good intentions have we proof.

"Begone!" the angry farmer loudly cried,
"You cannot in this house of mine abide;
Go seek a refuge 'neath the orchard trees,
Till custom something else for you decrees."

At this, with threat'ning mein, the old feed mill,
Close followed by the seeder and the drill
And all the rest, with ugly, lowering glance,
Toward the frightened farmer then advance.

The tedder kicked him hard upon the shin,
The seeder jabbed him with its stirring plu,
And as the wagon raised a heavy spoke
The farmer moaned in pain and then—awoke.

The lamps were out, the fire long since was dead,
The moon thro' shadeless windows brightness shed;

With aching head and joints all full of pain
He raised the sash to cool his heated brain.

"Great Scott!" he murmured, as he scratched his head,

"I'll have to build those implements a shed,
Or else my loving wife must modify
Her re-ci-pee for making Christmas pie."

—Farm Implement News.

Professor Goner—"Indeed, Miss Sweetty, the lower animals have language. I have heard monkeys entertain each other by narrating pleasant stories."

Jack Hunter—"Yes, and only the other day I heard a snake get off a rattling good thing in the shape of a tail."



New C.P.R. Station and Hotel, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Until the warning of the midnight bell
When chattering guests have given fond farewell.

Then silence deep upon the old house grows,
The gentle hostess seeks well-earned repose,
The farmer hears her call upon the stair,
But heeding not, sinks in his easy chair.

Anon he hears loud knocking at the door,
Strange sounding voices never heard before,
Uncanny, wierd and all-complaining, they
Unto his heart strike terror and dismay.

A recipe for boiling ham comes from Pennsylvania: Add to the water in which it is boiled a cup of black molasses, one onion, a few cloves and peppercorns. Let the ham cool in the water in which it was boiled. Skin, rub with brown sugar and bake in a slow oven for one hour, basting it frequently with the stock in which it was cooked.

PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

Below we commence a series of illustrated sketches of the leading pure bred breeders of Western Canada. Messrs. R. M. Wilson, J. E. Marples, Jas. E. Peaker, John A. Turner and Wm. Ryan are taken up in this number. Others will follow in future issues.

R. M. Wilson.

R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst, Man., has only a small showing so far of pure bred cattle, but is a very old settler on the banks of the Pembina, where he has held on to the same ground for over 20 years. He is a son of the farm and came here from Mitchell, Ont. He has had ripe experience in all kinds of farm work and with his acquired skill and natural taste to guide him, has done well at local shows with his small stock of Shorthorns, of which he has now eight head registered. He bought four years ago a bull from J. G. Washington, Ninga, that has given him great satisfaction. With a bull calf shown at Pilot Mound in 1898 he got 1st and diploma as best bull, any age, and 1st at Crystal City in his class. He works along in a quiet way, but has had satisfactory results from the modest investments he has made in pure bred stock.

J. E. Marples.

J. E. Marples, a successful breeder of Herefords, at Deleau, Man., is a bright specimen of the all-alive Englishman, who seldom fails to come out of all his experiences right side uppermost. At 14 he went to sea, afterwards served six years as a bandsman with the British army in India and Burmah, and since then has been 17 years farming in Manitoba. He



always, since coming here, has done something with live stock, and when, six years ago, he went into pure bred stock, he had about 60 head of cattle and a large flock of sheep. As his foundation stock he bought seven heifers from Jos. Sharmen, Toddburn,

and a bull from Senator Sanford. He has since bought three head from H. D. Smith, Compton, P.Q., and other three from the Stone estate at Guelph. His enterprise has grown rapidly and his stock now numbers 37 breeding cows, as many young stock and two bulls. Among his winnings have been, Winnipeg, 1898, bull championship and six other prizes. Winnipeg and Brandon, 1899, championship and 30 other prizes, including at Brandon, prize for best young herd, any breed. For his stock Mr. Marples has first class modern stabling to hold 100 head. He also keeps a flock of sheep headed by a pair of pure bred rams. He is certainly

to be congratulated for the marked success his stock has achieved at both central and local shows, and the assured position he now holds as a leading breeder of Herefords in Western Canada.

Jas. E. Peaker.

Jas. E. Peaker hails from Kirkburton, Yorkshire, England, and has been farming at Yorkton for some eleven years. Four years ago he went in for Scotch Shorthorns, buying most of his foundation stock from W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. It is hardly necessary to say that they were of high breeding and individual merit. Beginning with the Strathallan heifer, Rose of Greenhouse, and Heir of Earls, out of Daisy Earls, by Gravesend's Heir, he has since taken west the Indian Chief cow Mildred, Belle Clyde, Princess Royal, from imp. Red Knight and several young bulls. His present stock bull is Barmpton Chief, by Indian Chief, formerly used by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., and W. S. Lister, and winner of first prize as a two and three-year old at Winnipeg. Mr. Peaker's Shorthorns have regularly swept up everything that came in their way at local shows, last year winning the Hudson Bay Co.'s silver cup. Mr. Peaker has now 100 head of pure bred, 45 cows and 100 young stock. As an example of the influence of good blood, it may be mentioned that the three-year-old steers sold from Mr. Peaker's herd this year to Gordon, Ironside & Fares were freely admitted to be the best shipped from Yorkton, one of the foremost beef cattle districts in the Northwest.



Wm. Ryan.

William Ryan, Ninga, Man., is a capable pioneer, who has recently dipped a little into pure bred stock. He has five head of Shorthorns, but being otherwise very busy, has not had time to make a start in the show business. Mr. Ryan farmed in the County of Middlesex, Ont.,



before he came here 17 years ago and has all his life been interested in mixed farming. Since coming west he has always been recognized as a front rank man in wheat growing and mixed farming. His stock bull is Sir Charles Tupper, 23208. He also keeps over 20 head of swine. In his buildings he keeps in line with the most forward men of his district. A stone stable, frame barn on top, and over that a windmill, to run the machinery always found on a first-class southern Manitoba farm.

John A. Turner.

John A. Turner, Millarville, Alta., has more than once made a good figure in the show ring of the Winnipeg Industrial and is a well-known breeder of capital Clydesdales and Hackneys, both pure and graded. His father before him was a successful breeder of Clydes in West Lothian, Scotland, and Mr. Turner and his brother came west 13 years ago, settling in the very fine stock district which they have done their share to make well known. Mr. Turner is no stranger in the Winnipeg Industrial show ring, being a successful exhibitor from the first. He has the distinguished honor of winning 1st and sweepstakes three years in succession with Balgreggan Hero and also of winning 6th place at the World's Fair with him. First, second and third places have also been won by him at the Toronto Spring Stallion show. Second place for a Hackney at the World's Fair also stands to the credit of this stud. At Calgary show sweepstakes has been awarded to him for a number of years. Among other good sires imported by Mr. Turner are:—Fitz Maurice, Balgreggan Chief, Barnaby Rudge, Self Praise, Gem, Strathmore, Golden Hero, Brooklyn Boy, Prince Stanley, Sonsie Lad, Grand Prize, Enterprize, Culzean, Prince Oliver, Activity, Lord Derby, Guelph Grandeur, Bold Boy's Heir, the Hackney stallion Surprise and the Thoroughbred Col. Denison. Golden Hero, now owned by Geo. Cartwright, Russell, has been for years a well-known winner at Winnipeg. Mr. Turner believes in the climate of the foot-hills as fit for horse breeding, and always keeps a string of pure Clyde mares. He lately sold a car of heavy horses and a pair of nice Hackneys and the handsome, well-bred young Clyde stallion, Prince Stanley, to A. & J. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa. Besides his stock of light and heavy horses, Mr. Turner has about 30 head of pure bred Shorthorns and about 50 head of sheep. From this ample list of good stock and show honors it can be seen at a glance that Mr. Turner is a strong force in the line of progressive breeding and a stayer in the field. He has taken west first and last several cars of pedigreed stock and their record in his hands is one of which he may well be proud.



He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.

Thomas Hobbs, Makinak, Man.:—"I am much pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer and think it a boon to farmers and stockmen in general."—Nov. 26, 1899.

F. G. Stratton, of Elva, bought a quarter section of land near Elva last year for \$8 per acre, or a total cost of \$1,290. He at once proceeded to break the land and this year put in 150 acres of it in wheat. The yield was 4,200 bus., or an average of 27 bushels per acre, which he sold at 57 cents, receiving therefor \$2,394.

H. N. Rutledge, Kenlis, Assa.—"I see by the label on my paper that my subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer has about expired, and therefore take pleasure in enclosing you one dollar for the next year's subscription. I am exceedingly well pleased with your first-class paper, and find it invaluable to anyone that wishes to understand scientific farming in the west. It has no peer."—Dec. 2, 1899.



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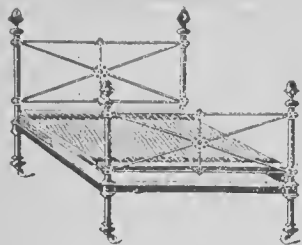
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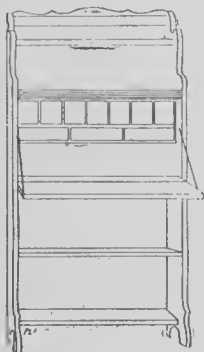


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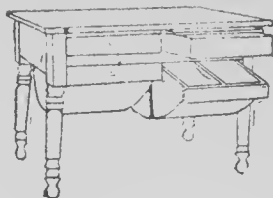


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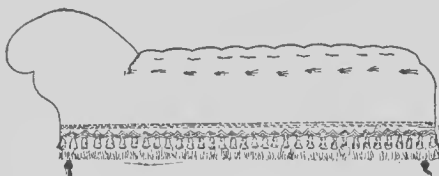


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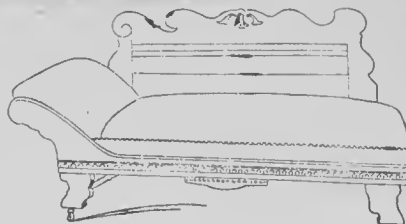
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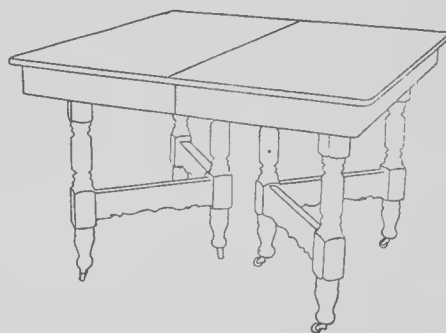
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KILDONAN EAST, FERNTON P.O.,
MAN., Nov. 15, 1899.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
Mr. A. Lindback, Western Manager.

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased two years ago one of your No. 2 De Laval Cream Separators, and after two years' experience there is no doubt in my mind but that every dairy farmer should have one.

I have been making butter for over thirty years in this province, and have noted the advancement made in the butter-makers' utensils during that time, but I do not know of a utensil of greater value to the Western dairy farmer than the De Laval Cream Separator that ever reached the West.

My experience with its use is such that I would not now be without it. It is easy to operate, does the skimming thoroughly, and I never raised better calves by hand than those I raised since I used the Separator and fed them the warm separated milk. I would certainly advise farmers who keep cows and make butter to any extent or sell their cream, to purchase chase a De Laval Cream Separator.

Very truly yours,

DONALD MCIVOR.

RIVERSIDE FARM.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

236 King Street, WINNIPEG.



Conformation of the Horse.

(Continued.)

By the Nor'-West Farmer's Veterinarian.

THE KNEE.

In the horse the knee is the joint below the fore arm and corresponds to the wrist joint of man. Like the wrist it is made up of two layers of small bones which are interposed between the long bone of the forearm above and the canon bone below. The movement of the knee joint is purely a hinge like motion, and allows of no lateral or rotary movement. In the normal condition it is capable of sufficient flexion to permit the fetlock to come in contact with the elbow, and should not extend to beyond a straight line.

The desirable qualities in the knee are: 1, cleanness; 2, width; 3, thickness.

Cleanness or fineness is a quality that is seen in perfection in the Thoroughbred horse. It means that there is nothing there which should not be there. No thickening of the connective tissues and no distention of the synovial cavities, no puffiness anywhere; nothing but the well developed healthy tissues which comprise the material of the joint. This is a quality which should be looked for not merely in the knee but in every one of the joints which are accessible for examination, like the hock and fetlock.

Width is measured from side to side, thickness from front to rear. Both are essential to a strong articulation and a joint defective in these dimensions will go wrong under the strain of hard work. Ample width and thickness in the knee are a guarantee of the strength of the bony framework of the joint and desirable in every class of horse.



The direction of the knee should be vertical. Not only is this a necessary factor to the beauty of the animal, but any deviation from the straight line is a sign of weakness. In the normal leg a vertical line passing through the elbow joint will also pass through the centre of the knee and pastern. Should the knee lie in front of this line the horse is called knee sprung, or over in the knees. Fig A shows a knee with this conformation. Sometimes this defect is congenital, and

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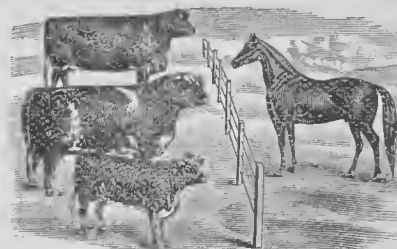
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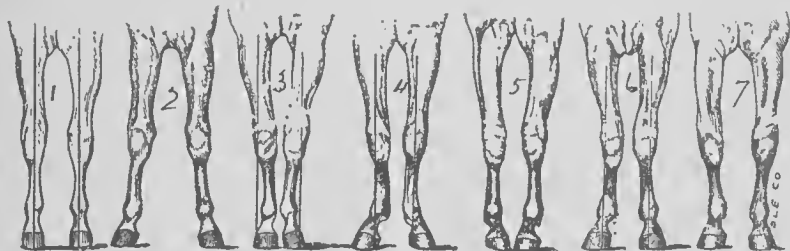
the animal shows it from its birth. When this is the case, no matter how unsightly it may be, the knee is as strong as any other and the animal is just as fit for work as if it had straight legs. In other cases the defect comes on as the result of hard work, and then must be looked upon as a sign of weakness. Such a horse is unsafe to ride or drive, being apt to stumble and fall. See Figure A.



D

The reverse of this defect is seen in Fig. B, where the centre of the knee lies behind the vertical line. This is not so serious a defect as the former, but it throws extra work upon the flexor tendons and the ligaments at the back of the joint, and may be a predisposing cause of splints.

Looked at from in front, deviations from the proper direction of the knee are shown in Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 is the condition known as "ox-kneed," a serious defect, causing undue strains upon the internal ligaments of the knee and leading to the formation of splints. It also causes a defective rolling gait in which the horse may hurt himself by interfering or kneehitting. Fig. 7 is a deviation in the opposite direction, but equally objectionable, as it is accompanied by weakness of the joint.



The other figures from 1 to 5 show various directions of the front legs as seen from the front. Fig. 1 shows the proper conformation. A vertical line from the point of the shoulder bisects the knee, fetlock and hoof.

Fig. 2 shows a horse too open in front. When this conformation is accompanied by a narrow chest, as is often the case, it is extremely objectionable indicating weak lungs and heart. It also predisposes to corns and quarter cracks in the feet. Fig. 3 is a form conducive to interfering and therefore to be avoided. Fig. 4 is known as "out bow-footed." It is generally accompanied by defects of gait, and irregular wear of the feet. Fig. 5 is "pigeon-toed," has somewhat the same faults of gait as Fig. 4 and often treads on his coronets.

THE CANON.

To pass on to the further consideration of the leg below the knee, the first part to be examined is the canon. This region contains no muscular tissue, nothing but bone, tendon, ligaments, and their coverings of subcutaneous tissue and skin, consequently it should be "clean" in the same sense as the knee or hock. Viewed from the side the canon should be upright in direction and short in comparison with the forearm. A short canon is usually a strong one, and therefore in draft horses a short canon is a very good

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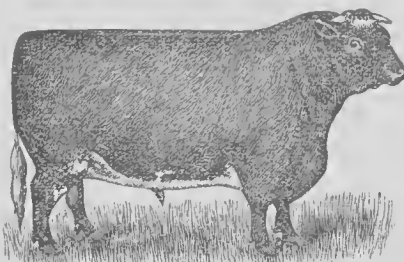
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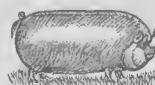
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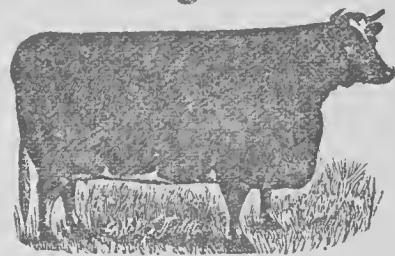
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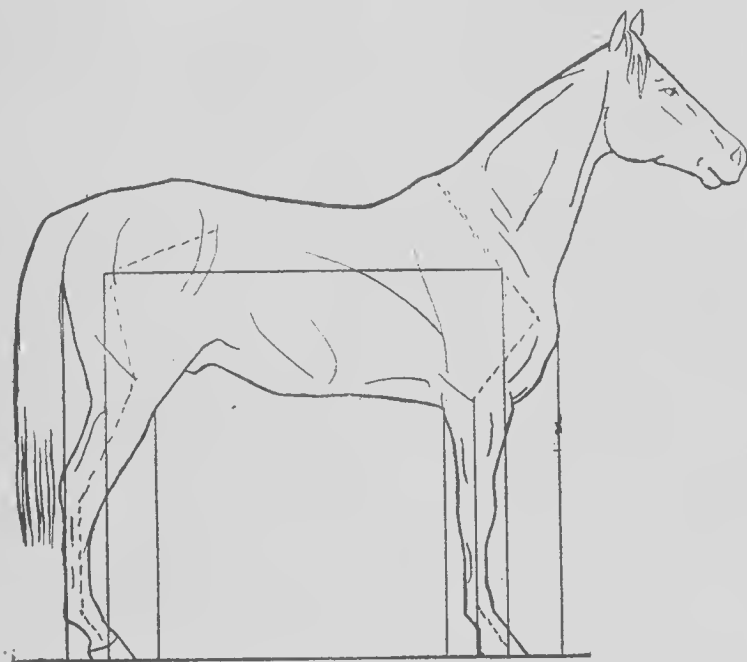
point. The longer the canon in proportion to the forearm, the greater the strain upon the muscles which move it, but the greater also will be the distance travelled at each step by the extremity of the lever, the foot. Thus speed is attained by length of canon, provided always the muscles are sufficiently strong to endure the extra stress of this conformation.

The width of the canon from front to rear is a most important point. The leg can hardly be too wide at this point, and when well developed in this respect it constitutes the flat leg or flat bone so highly prized by horsemen. A leg of this sort has the tendons well detached from the bone, and consequently acting at an advantage in transmitting the power of the muscles to the foot. With the opposite condition the leg is narrow and "tied in" below the knee, a great sign of weakness.

Thickness of the canon, as viewed from in front is equally as important as width viewed from the side. The thickness is due entirely to the canon bone itself, so that any deficiency in this respect is a weakness in the bone. Plenty of bone below the knee is necessary in every breed of horse, but it must be remembered that the

be seen in the anatomy of every horse. The two splint bones, one on each side of the canon being the remnants of two of them, while the ergot and chestnut referred to above, are the remains of the other two.

At the fetlock, the canon makes an oblique angle with the pastern, an arrangement admirably adapted to lessen shock and concussion. Part of the weight is thus thrown upon the ligaments and tendons at the back of the joint, and their elasticity prevents the shock of sudden impact upon the rigid column of bones. It will readily be seen that the more oblique the pastern is, the more weight is thrown upon the tendons, and therefore an oblique pastern conduces to an elastic, springy step, while a straight one gives a more rigid one. Thus in saddle horses, where the comfort of the rider depends in great measure upon a springy, elastic step, the oblique pastern is a great desideratum. It has its drawbacks, however, in not being as strong as the straighter form, which should, therefore, be preferred for a draft type of horse.



C

Thoroughbred or blood horse has more compact and stronger bone than an ordinary horse, and consequently bone that would be a sign of weakness in a common bred horse would be ample for a Thoroughbred. In all horses there is, or should be, a proper proportion between the size of the bony column, the leg, and the weight which it has to support, the body. When the bone is too small the horse breaks down early, and the leg becomes decorated with various bony enlargements, such as splints, ringbones, etc. Size of bone then is essential to a good canon.

THE FETLOCK.

Below the canon and between it and the pastern is the fetlock. This should be large, well developed and free from puffiness in the shape of windgalls. At the back of the fetlock is a little horny growth known as the ergot, a remnant, like the chestnut above the knee, of a former digit or toe. In prehistoric times, an ancestor of our present race of horses existed which was provided with five digits or toes, and fossil remains of these animals have been discovered in America. Four of these digits have long ago disappeared from existence, but their traces may still

Old Country Fat Shows.

The old country farming papers are this week full of accounts of the leading fat shows, in which the great majority of our readers can only be expected to take a secondary interest. Many of the competitors are wealthy, and even titled, stock fanciers, who breed or buy choice specimens of the classes in which they mean to compete. But it must be very interesting to every one that has cattle to feed to hear just what can be made of picked stock by men who feed with little regard to cost when honors are to be won.

We begin with the northern show at Inverness. John Ross, Meikle Tarrel, is a noted breeder of exhibition animals, and stock of his breeding have been frequent winners at the best English shows. Here he showed a white steer that at 22 months 26 days weighed 1,386 lbs., a red steer 22 months 18 days, weighing 1,414 lbs. and a white heifer 19 months 20 days, weight 1,078 lbs., and a cross bred, 22 months 20 days, weight 1,330 lbs. These were best of their class at both Inverness and Edinburgh.

J. D. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, showed Hereford crosses 19 months old weighing

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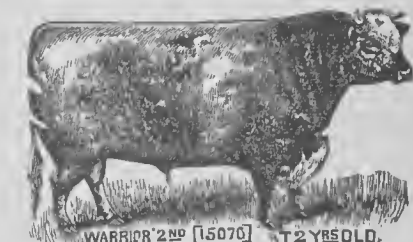
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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

1,330 and 1,316 lbs. His ox, the best in the show, by an Angus bull out of Shorthorn cow, was 2 years 7 months old and weighed 1,972 lbs. He was first and champion at Edinburgh next week, but reported there as 2,128 lbs.

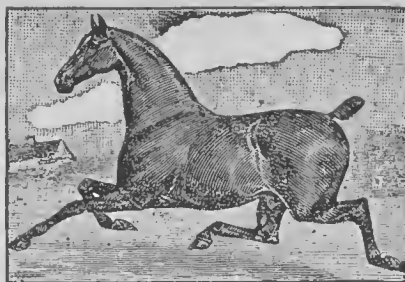
The Scottish National show at Edinburgh brings together the best stock in the whole country. J. McWilliam, Stoneytown, Aberdeen, showed an Angus steer 19 months 3 weeks old, weight 1,372 lbs., the best of his age in the show. Thos. Bigger & Sons, Dalbeattie, showed a Gallo-way steer 2 years 10½ months old, weight 1,983 lbs., a magnificent model, and second best beast in the show. The champion was a blue grey cross female, owned by the Earl of Rosebery. She wanted three weeks of 3 years old, weighed 1,834 lbs. and as a model of beef quality was champion cross bred, champion female, and also best animal of any age or breed. She had as extra prizes other three champion and challenge cups. An interesting prize winner was a steer nearly 2½ years old, by an Angus bull out of an Ayrshire cow. At barely 2½ years old he weighed 1,785 lbs. In a class for dairy cows of the small breeds an Ayrshire cow, 1st prize, weighed 1,645 lbs., the 2nd weighed 7 lbs. more. They sold at about \$120 each.

Another noteworthy steer, shown by Lumsden, of Balmedie, was by an Angus bull out of a Shorthorn-Angus cow, at 22 months 4 days, weighed 1,495 lbs. He stood 2nd here to Ross' white steer 1st at Inverness, and 39 lbs. lighter. In the cross-bred steer class Lord Rosebery showed a blue-grey that at 2 years 8 months weighed 2,133 lbs.

The above notes indicate the very best results got by picked cattle of pure or cross breeding, handled by highly skilled feeders. A good few of them will figure at Smithfield a week later and some of the younger ones will as usual be bought by ambitious English feeders to hold over for another year's shows. Several gentlemen showed both at Inverness and Edinburgh crosses by good beef bulls on common cows to show the effect of a well-bred sire when used on good common cows.

BIRMINGHAM.

This is the great fat show of the Midlands and a good many animals are shown here that will appear a few days later at Smithfield. Herefords figure at this show and the championship of the show went this year to a steer by Ladas, owned by Queen Victoria, and champion at Norwich the week before. He weighed 1,952 lbs. Another get of Ladas, 23 months 1 week and weighing 1,491 lbs., got 1st in the Hereford section under 2 years. He also was shown by the Queen. In Shorthorns, Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, was 1st with a different animal from his Edinburgh exhibit. The champion of the Shorthorns was a female bred by Ross, of Meikle Tarrel. The championship of the Devons went to the Queen for a female. The most exciting contest at the show was between Lord Strathmore's heifer and Clement Stephenson's, both pure Angus. They were very nearly even and the judges differed on their merits. The Strathmore heifer made a close run against the Queen's steer for championship of the show. A magnificent West Highland ox, with a grand spread of horns, and nearly 4 years old, and weighing 2,021 lbs., was greatly admired. The championship for best Scots went to the Strathmore heifer, Victoria, pure Angus. The championship for best under 2 years was also won by an Angus steer. The championship of the Shropshire breed of sheep went to three under 23 months old and averaging 257 lbs. The pig championship went to Berkshires.



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Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

About the last of Jan'y., 1900, we will sell our entire herd of 40 Reg. **AYRSHIRE BULLS, COWS & HEIFERS**; also a Guernsey and a Shorthorn Bull and our herd of Red Tamworth. All must go, as business here is being closed up. Ask for Catalogue.

Caldwell Bros., Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Ear Markings.

The page of The Farmer in which "Estray, Lost and Impounded" stock are advertised shows how easy it is for cattle to get lost even when grazing on land near home. When they have been brought in the tendency to wander is greatly aggravated. Such marks as are given are often quite vague and can only be seen when the stock are caught. There are various ways of marking on the skin, but a case has just occurred at Rosser which shows the superiority of the earmark as a means of identification provided it can be securely fixed. An animal with an ear-tag marked "Smith, Rosser P.O.," strayed several months ago. It was in this case an easy matter for the man who found it along with his herd to drop a post card to the rightful owner. Of course if that tag was not securely fixed, the case would have been different, and so it would have been had the finder been dishonest. But there is a reliable fund of honor among our cattle men all over and the man who does kill a beast not his own can always avoid detection, no matter how the beast is marked. The ear-tag properly marked is a sure and not at all expensive mode of identification and we invite all stock owners to make a note of this case.

Superior Canadian Bacon.

A member of a leading provision firm of London, England, has the following to say of Canadian bacon:—

"Your Canadian bacon is, owing to its superior quality, taking a high place in the British market. It is, for instance, being used largely in the west of London and fetches a better price by about 30 per cent than the United States product."

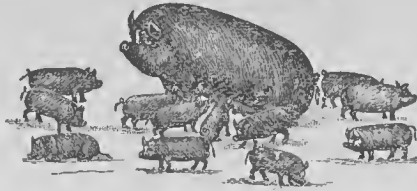
Asked as to what he attributed its superiority, he promptly replied: "To better feeding and a better selection of hogs. United States pork is chiefly corn fed, yielding an oilier bacon, while the Canadian product is firm and sweet, and much leaner, owing to its being fed on the coarse grains of the country. What you are going up against is the Danish and Irish bacon, and, as I believe, putting both out of the market. In fact, I think that in from three to five years you will see the Canadian hog industry vastly increased beyond its present extent."

"We in England were somewhat afraid lest the abolition of the duty on corn should lead to the feeding of Canadian hogs on that grain, thus deteriorating its quality. But, fortunately, the farmers of Canada have had sense enough to stick to the native coarse grains. When the Canadian farmer takes to feeding his hogs on corn he will find that the price which Canadian bacon will fetch in London will be regulated simply by the competition of the American hog product."

The dates for Brandon Fair for 1900 have been fixed by the directors for July 31st to Aug. 3.

The highest price ever paid for a Polled Angus cow was at the Chicago two days' sale recently, when a five-year-old cow of the "Blackbird" family, with calf at foot, made \$1,125. An eight-year-old bull of the same family made \$1,025. A two-year-old heifer made \$810. There were 87 head sold altogether, 22 bulls averaging \$365 and 65 cows averaging \$309 per head. This beats even the great Hereford sale of last month at Kansas City.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.:—"I would not be without The Nor'-West Farmer for \$5.00 a year."—Dec. 7, 1899.

GOLD STANDARD HERD
OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.

Just a few left of either sex. Can supply a few unrelated pairs. Am breeding a number of fine sows for early spring litters, and have already booked a number of orders for spring pigs. A number of grand young B. P. Rock cockerels from eggs brought from Illinois.

Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

30 SHORTHORN BULLS

and as many

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Write me before buying.

**Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.**

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202, 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

"CORED TO DEATH"

is the startling headline of many a news paper article. Hornless animals are safe.

done with the

DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE

causes less pain than any device made. Cuts on 4 sides at once—clean and quick, no crushing or tearing. Fully warranted. Circulars &c. FREE.

KEYSTONE DEHORNING CO. Picton, Ont.

**HOLFORD'S HORSE MASTER**

Invaluable to the Farmer, Stock Raiser, Rancher and Veterinary Surgeon. Brings the horse under complete control. With it one man can break the most obstinate horse. Price \$6.00.

For full particulars, county rights, etc., address—

F. WILCOX, BIRTLE, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

DORSET SHEEP and JERSEY CATTLE

I have a number of choice Dorset Horned Rams and Lamb Rams; also 2 registered Bull Calves for sale at reasonable figures.

W. J. WHITLEY, Emerson, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

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Oak Lake, Man.

Breeder and Importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Among the bulls imported by me during the past five years, three have won the sweepstakes at Winnipeg. I have just returned from the East with a splendid bunch of Shorthorns, some of which are good enough to win in any company, if you want show or breeding stock. Am crowded for room, and will sell right. Write for what you want. Both sex.

Elmwood Stock Farm**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

H. O. AYEART, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

CHOICE YOUNG Shorthorns

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

For particulars, write—

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

Clydesdales FOR SALE

Three pure-bred

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

two coming two years old and one coming four, of imp. stock and prize winners. Write for particulars.

Address—

JOHN STEWART, SPRINGBANK P.D., MIDDLESEX, ONT.

K. McIVOR,

Breeder of

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SHORTHORN CATTLE

I have six fine young bulls; also my stock bull, winner of 10 first prizes at 11 shows, two of which were at Winnipeg. Is sure and active. Am only selling because I cannot longer use him in my herd.

FOR SALE.**The Samuel Hanna Estate at Griswold.**

As this estate must be closed out, it has been decided to offer for sale all those splendid farms owned by the late Samuel Hanna, and comprising about 1,700 acres within a few miles of Griswold. The land will be sold in parcels. It is highly improved with buildings, fences and cultivation.

A great opportunity is here offered to anyone desiring a first-class farm. For particulars apply to—EDMUND W. HANNA, Box 243, Griswold, or to COLDWELL & COLEMAN, Barristers, Brandon.

Cultivated Farm, CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY.

For sale near Silver Plains, Man., on N. P. Ry., about one mile from station, 24 miles from Winnipeg. Everything in good order. For particulars write—

John S. Campbell, Morris, Man.

Newly Furnished throughout.

All Modern Conveniences.

Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Accommodating Porter meets all trains.

Open Day and Night.

Good Stabling in connection.

Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

NEAR ROSSETT AVE.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Cracked Nose—Chronic Cough—Bran as Feed.

W. H., Tamarisk, Man.: "I. Mare, 5 years old, has two inflamed cracks on inside of each nostril, bleeds once in a while; no smell. What is the cause and cure?"

2. Same mare has had a cough for a year, coughs only in the morning. Does not cough when on the grass.

3. Which is the proper way to feed bran to horses, damp or dry? Have beans any value as feed for horses?"

Answer.—1. The moisture from the nose sometimes has an irritating property and injures the skin it flows over. Remove any scab from the crack with a soft rag, warm water and soap, and then apply a little citrine ointment.

2. A chronic cough such as your mare's, is often very rebellious to treatment. Give her twice a day in the feed two drachms of bromide of potassium.

3. Bran contains little nutriment, but is rich in mineral salts which are necessary in making bone. Hence bran is a valuable feed for young growing animals, furnishing them plenty of bone-making material. Bran also acts as a laxative, keeping the bowels from being constipated by too much dry feed. Hence bran is useful in the winter feeding of animals. It may be fed either alone or mixed with oats. If fed alone it should be scalded and an ounce of salt added to each feed. When mixed with oats it is better fed dry, as otherwise much of the oats would be swallowed without being chewed. Beans are a very nutritious food for horses.

Ringbone.

A. P., Fishing Lake, Assa.: "I have a mare 5 years old that got her hind foot cut with barbed wire last spring. I let her run all summer, the cut healed up and a ringbone came on same foot and she is very lame. Is there any cure and will she be of any use to work or to breed from?"

Answer.—An operation known as "firing" is the most successful treatment for ringbone, but as you are in a locality where it is not likely that you can obtain the services of a veterinary surgeon, you had better try Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Apply it according to directions on the bottle.

Enlarged Thyroid Glands.

Robt. Fox, Pengarth, Assa.: "Kindly tell me through your columns what is the matter with my bull. A kind of double swelling has been growing in the throat for about two or three months. It is now about as large as a man's double fist. I am told it is not lumpy jaw, as

it is quite loose from the bone. It seems to me more like a glandular swelling, but it is so close to the point of the jaw bone that I feel uncertain about it myself. At present the lump is quite hard and I have tried to cut it, but although I cut about half an inch deep nothing came out but a little blood. I should be glad if you will tell me what it is likely to be, and whether I could safely feed the bull for beefing in the spring."

Answer.—The thyroid glands are two small organs which lie on either side of the windpipe at its upper end near the jaw. When healthy they are small and can only be detected by feeling for them through the skin. When diseased they sometimes swell up to an enormous size and frequently contain cavities full of thick sticky fluid. They may attain a large size without appearing to cause any ill health in the animal. This is probably what is wrong with your bull. You may treat it by cutting off the hair over the swelling and painting it with iodine liniment. Also give the bull internally iodide of potassium in doses of one drachm and a half twice a day. The flesh will be good for food, and there should be no reason why you should not feed him for beef.

Abscess in the Hock.

Wolverine, Langenburg, Assa.: "I should be very glad to get some information from your valuable paper about a farm horse of about 13 cwt. One month ago, while drawing in hay, he was slightly lame coming home, in the afternoon went again and seemed better, next night was much worse. Hock swollen and appeared in great pain. It kept on increasing in size for ten days. I used some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," then I applied linseed poultice, when the swelling broke. Continued poultice for two weeks, during which time it kept running. The leg is now its usual size, but he makes no attempt to use it, and it still seems painful. He eats well, but has failed greatly. He has had a blood spavin from a colt, but it never came against him, and he is now 13 years of age. Please let me know how I should treat him."

Answer.—Your horse has had an abscess in the leg near the hock and now that the abscess has healed there remains a good deal of pain in the joint. This may be deep seated in the small bones of the hock, or more near the surface in some of the numerous ligaments that knit the bones together. For this kind of joint lameness there is nothing better than a smart blister, repeated if necessary two or three times. Cantharides one part, lard six parts. Cut off the hair, rub in well for ten minutes, tie his head short so that he can't bite it, and after twenty-four hours wash off the blister and apply a little lard. Repeat the blister every eight or ten days until lameness disappears.

A Case of Lameness.

A. W. Payn Le Sueur, Mountain Park Ranch, Morley, Assa.—"I have a Percheron gelding with something the matter with his foot or leg. Have used liniments on shoulder and bar shoeing, but without effect. I do not know exactly seat of trouble. When standing at ease, in the yard or stable, he stands with his front feet ten inches beyond the normal position, too far forward, and after travelling over any hard road and brought to a standstill, he stands off front foot resting on the toe. Has no swellings and is little lame. The horse has been this way for about a year, is a young animal and heavy. Farrier says he has bad feet, consequently uses bar shoes. Could it be rheuma-

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE THE MODERN HEALING WONDER FOR **BARB-WIRE CUTS:**

We received the following letter on Oct. 13 last—
Prairie Home Stock Farm,
Crystal City, Oct. 12, 1899.

WESTERN VETERINARY CO.,
Winnipeg.
Dear Sirs,—We have used S. Warnock's Ulcerkure in our horstable this summer, and would not now be without it. It is the only preparation we have used which would heal up sore shoulders while the horses were working hard.
Yours truly, (Signed) JAS. YULE.

Ulcerkure will heal the worse forms of Scratches, Burns and Frost-bites. Good also for human flesh. Large bottles, \$1

Satisfaction All Around.

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

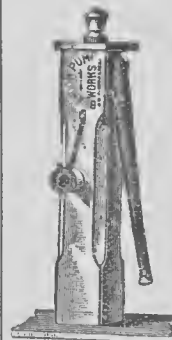
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ANTI LUMP JAW.**

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proper use is alluring to back it with a guarantee of cure, or give you your money back.

Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw.
ALL DEALERS, OR
W. J. MITCHELL & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

PRICE \$2.00
POSTPAID.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.



NOW IS THE TIME

to get your Pump repaired before the cold weather. Why wait till everything is covered with snow and ice, when you can get it done so much cheaper and better now.

We keep a supply of all kinds of Pump repairs; also a full stock of both Wood and Iron Pumps.

Our prices are the lowest.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Agent for Myers' Brass lined Cylinder Pumps.

Address—

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We can supply any specialties and novelties in Rubber and Metal goods at lowest cash prices. If you require any article whatever which is not to be found in the regular stores, write us, and we will quote you prices. All correspondence confidential. Send 2c. stamp for Circular.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO., P.O. Box 1142, MONTREAL

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156 POPULAR SONGS

with Words and Music complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



tism? Kindly give your advice and treatment."

Answer.—It is rather uncertain wor diagnosing lameness from a written description of a case, especially as brief a one as yours. However, to my mind the symptoms point to the feet as the seat of lameness and probably the back part of the foot, that is, either the heels are affected with corns, or the horse has soreness in the navicular joint. In either case, relief will depend upon the way he is shod and great care should be taken to get the shoes properly adjusted. The foot has probably been cut away too much at the heel, a common mistake in shoeing. This is to be remedied by rasping back the toe until the proper angle of the foot upon the ground is secured. If the foot is so thin that this cannot be attained by rasping the toe, the heel must be raised by interposing a piece of leather between it and the shoe, the leather being left thick at the heel and tapering to nothing at the toe. The heel caulks of the shoe may also be made a little thicker than the toe. A bar shoe will be of use if there are corns, but unless your shoer is expert may do more harm than good. Let your horse stand on an earthen floor, if possible, or keep his feet cool and moist by packing them three times a week with linseed poultice or soft clay.

Fits—Excessive Sweating.

Subscriber, Arrow River: "1. Mare, eight years old, in good condition, is troubled with fits, bites her bit, trembles, staggers back and sometimes falls down. Feed is one gallon oats, three times a day and hay. Kindly give cause and cure.

2. Mare, four years old, is not doing well, sweats very easily when at work; sometimes sweats in stable. If standing all day swells in hind legs. I gave her raw linseed oil every night, started with a little and increased till I gave a cupful at a time in her feed. Have fed one gallon and her coat seems better and she is picking up in flesh, but still sweats easily, and swells in hind legs if standing. Would you advise feeding more oil, or what would you have me do?"

Answer.—1. Fits, or to use a more scientific term, epilepsy, is a disease whose cause is still clouded with uncertainty. It apparently arises from some disturbance of the function of part of the brain. In human beings epilepsy has followed injury to the brain from a crushing blow on the skull, which has been sufficient to depress part of the bone and cause pressure on the brain. Operations have successfully cured this form of epilepsy by removing the depressed bone which caused it. In other cases epilepsy has been present without any apparent cause which could be detected on postmortem examination. The lower animals, horses and dogs especially, are also subject to epilepsy, and in most cases the cause of it remains undetected. Interference with the circulation of the blood through the brain appears to be one of the causes of fits or staggers in the horse, as we know from the fact that some horses, subject to the disease will have an attack if the collar is a little tight, or if they are driven fast soon after eating. Treatment of epilepsy is often unsatisfactory from our ignorance of the causes producing it. During the fit, the dashing of a pail of cold water on the head will often bring the patient to. Bleeding from the jugular is also an effectual remedy. Between attacks the horse may be given one drachm of oxide of zinc in the feed twice a day.

3. Give the mare twice a day in her feed one scruple of powdered digitalis leaves. Continue for a week only. The linseed oil would have a good effect on

the condition but would not prevent the sweating. Exercise every day, when not at work.

Swelled Leg.

P. B., Killarey, Man.: "We have a mare six years old, and her left hind leg is swollen up to the hock joint. She had the scratches very bad in the spring and since then her leg swells when she is off work, and even at night. There is no lameness of any account and she does not stock much. What is or was the cause and what will be a help to cure?"

Answer.—The swelled leg is caused by a weakness in the circulation in that limb. The veins have become swollen to an unnatural size so that the returning blood current is slow and exudation takes place into the cellular tissues. Exercise quickens the circulation by making the heart beat faster and the swelling disappears in consequence, but only to return after the animal has rested a while. A permanent cure of a chronic swelled leg is difficult to obtain, but by patience and perseverance it may be done. If you are unwilling to give your attention to it regularly it would be better not to attempt it at all. Treatment must be both local and general. The local will consist in frequent massage or rubbing the leg with the hand in an upward direction from the foot towards the body. This should be done two or three times a day, and the good effect of the massage will be increased if some camphor liniment is rubbed in at the same time. The general treatment requires the administration of a drug which will tone up the relaxed bloodvessels and assist the circulation. This we have in digitalis, which may be given twice a day in doses of one scruple. In addition to this give half an oz. of nitrate of potash twice a week in the food. Feed good hay and oats, not too much of the latter if the animal is standing-idle. Exercise or work every day if possible, and the leg should gradually return to its proper size.

Case of Abortion—Musty Feed.

M. G., Stonewall, Man.: "1. Some little time ago I had a cow cast her calf. I took the precaution to remove the dead calf some considerable distance into the bush. My reason for this was that I had heard of instances in which other cows in calf smelling the dead calf would also cast theirs, and also if the sick cow was left in the stable with the others it would cause the same result. Is this correct? Do you know of any means of preventing a cow losing her calf if I should catch her in time?"

2. The oats that I fed to my horses this summer were a little musty. When I started in with the binder the horses were all in poorer condition than I can ever remember, although I fed bran with the oats. What action upon a horse's stomach does musty oats produce? Does it produce chronic indigestion, because I have been feeding good oats for the last three weeks and they do not seem to do much good. Can you suggest anything that could be given them to pull them together quicker and put flesh on them? I am and have been feeding them good hay right along, I also give them potatoes twice a week and salt and saltpetre at regular intervals."

Answer.—1. Anything which produces a sudden shock upon the pregnant animal through the sensory organs may induce abortion by reflex nervous action, consequently cows in calf should be protected from terrifying sights and sounds, and even unpleasant or unusual odors. The smell of blood is supposed to have a mark-



FLEMING'S
LUMP JAW
CURE

Trade Mark.

LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved
by the testimony of our Minister
of Agriculture and other large
Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free
from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

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WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needful. Salary or commission \$60 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

ed influence in this respect, as also the smell of a new born foetus and its membranes. It is frequently remarked that when one of two or more cows in the same stable, and which are due to calve at about the same time, has produced her calf, the others will usually follow her example and calve within a few hours of each other.

Abortion is in some forms a contagious disease and spreads from cow to cow by means of the bedding, etc., soiled with the germ-laden discharges from a cow which has aborted. It may also be conveyed by an infected bull, and in various other ways. This form of abortion is comparatively frequent in Great Britain and on the continent and causes great losses to dairymen and breeders. In America it is a rare form of the trouble, but it is not unknown, and the safest plan in dealing with it is to treat every case as if it were an infectious disease.

This leads to the second part of your question—how to prevent a cow from losing her calf if she shows symptoms of approaching abortion. It all depends upon how soon you notice the cow's condition. If she has already reached that stage when the foetus is dead and the membranes (afterbirth) are detaching from the womb, nothing can prevent the abortion, and it would be most unwise to try to do so. When this stage is reached, the waters have usually escaped, and there is something hanging from the cow behind. This is part of the membranes, and when this is seen there is no hope of preventing abortion, and the sooner it is over the better for the cow. If on the other hand you are observant enough to detect that there is something wrong in the early stage, when perhaps the only symptoms may be dulness, loss of appetite, and perhaps the relaxation of the sacro-sciatic ligament known to cattle-men as "drooping," you may be able by prompt measures to prevent abortion from taking place. The first thing to do is to put the cow in a box stall or quiet corner where she will be apart from other cattle and not likely to be disturbed. Give her a dose of medicine to quiet the nerves, such as bromide of potassium one ounce, dissolved in a pint of water. Repeat the dose in six hours if necessary, and do not let the cow go with the other cattle until a few days have elapsed.

Should abortion occur, be sure and isolate the cow, and burn or bury the foetus, membranes and soiled bedding, and keep the cow apart from others until all discharge has ceased.

2. Musty feed of any kind, whether oats or hay, is very bad for horses. It not only has a bad effect upon the digestive organs, but in some cases acts injuriously upon the kidneys, producing a condition known as diabetes. To assist in restoring a healthy state of the stomach, etc., give in each feed to each horse one tablespoonful of the following powder: Sulphate of soda, two lbs., bicarbonate of soda, half a lb., powdered ginger and powdered anise of each two ounces.

Stinting or half-starving young stock is sure death to all the profits.

Keep an eye on cow comfort—warmth will double the yield of a cow on the same feed as compared with cold.

Don't get the idea that you know it all, that you will not see improvements in your neighbor's method. Remember this is an age of progress and discovery. No one man has all the good cattle nor a patent right on producing them. What one man has done another man may do.

A Home-Made Calf Meal.

The following calf meal is highly recommended by Dr. Somerville, of the Durham Agricultural College, England. Flour, one part, by weight; ground linseed (no oil extracted), two parts by weight; ground linseed cake, three parts by weight. To prepare it for calves: Take $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of the "meal" as a day's allowance for each calf, scald with boiling water, afterwards adding more water so as to make two gallons from the weight of meal. This gruel is to be given in a tepid condition at three meals to young

calves, adding a little salt, and sweetening with sugar before serving. It should gradually be made to take the place of new milk after the first fortnight.

Remember that TO-DAY is the time to do things.

Thousands of times readers of agricultural papers have been told that cold, drafty barns are expensive. They cost feed, which is money, and health of animals, which is more money. It will pay to "stop the cracks to keep the wind away."

WM. BUTLER & SON Exporting Co

INGERSOLL, ONT.

Breeders of

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Stock bought and sold on commission. Pure-bred Stallions, Bulls and Rams for the ranch. Delivered to any part of Canada.

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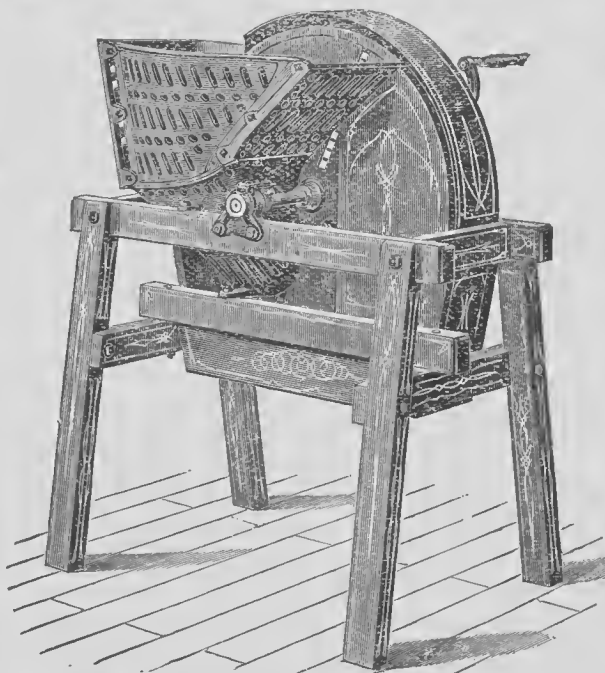
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Among the Breeders.

Jas. Yule went through the city on Saturday, 16th, on his way east to the sale of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.

John Stewart, Springbank P.O., Middlesex, Ont., offers for sale in this issue three pure-bred Clydesdale stallions. We are informed that these are fine animals, and any person getting one of them will make no mistake. When writing, don't forget to mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

James Wilson, Grand View Ranch, Innisfail, Alta., writes: "I have to report the sale of three bull calves during the last few days, one to J. J. Brewster, Golden, B.C.; another each to Jas. Marshall and Duncan McIntyre, both of Olds, Alta. I consider these last two sales largely the result of advertising in The Farmer."

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man. writes: "The three-year-old cow that was awarded the first prize in a class of 15 at the Virden Summer Fair for a cow having calved or showing signs of being in calf, a protest was lodged against his decision on the ground that she was not in calf. She dropped a nice heifer calf on the 26th Oct. I trust this will be satisfactory to all concerned."

A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.: "I have sold my old show cow, a winner for four years at Deloraine fair, for beef, at Melita, on exhibition day; weight, 1,640 lbs. All my bull calves are sold, and enquiries from all over are still coming in. Have bought Sittytton Stamp (imp.) from Jos. Lawrence. Have had to take all my females off the market. There is more demand than ever before, and prices have doubled in the last eighteen months."

W. L. Trann, Boundary Herd, Crystal City, Man., writes: "I herewith send you a list of sales that we have made through our ad. in The Farmer: Boar and sow to each, Wm. Fidler, Prince Albert, Sask.; M. Tuck, Flee Island, Man.; J. W. Tyerman, Carberry, Man.; John Proud, Lippentott, Man.; J. J. Ring, Sam Solter, Gordon Fyfe, and a bred sow to Hugh Thomson, Crystal City, Man. We are receiving enquiries from as far west as Innisfail, Edmonton, and Nelson, B. C. I wish The Farmer every success."

We had a look at the poultry of G. H. Grundy, of Virden. He showed us his home made incubator which holds 200 eggs. His two brooders are also his own make. He had fair success with the incubator and the brooders raised as high as 92 per cent. In Barred Rocks he has some extra good stock of both sexes, some of which got red tickets at last show. He has also good Silver Laced Wyandottes. Of these he has not so many as last year, but he has some of extra good markings.

W. A. Heubach, Touchwood Hills, Vice-President for the N.W.T. of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is getting together quite a herd of pure bred cattle. Mr. Heubach has been bringing in bulls to this country for the past seven years and we believe has imported more into Assiniboia than any other dealer or breeder. He goes east again early in the new year for two car-loads of pure-bred stock and later on will bring up two cars of horses. During the past season Mr. Heubach was the most extensive shipper of cattle for export from the Qu'Appelle district.

We gave K. McIvor, Virden, a call. He is well known to the readers of The Farmer as the introducer and grower of the Western Rye Grass. He has this year been extra busy building a new and com-

fortable frame house. Has had a very fair yield of grass seed, which is always pure and clean. His Shorthorns are in capital breeding condition. His stock bull, Sir Victor, is always in nice condition, but not fat, and as lively as a kitten. He has taken show ring honors from Winnipeg to Regina. His eight cows have been selected for real merit and his heifers carry considerable flesh in a neat shape. Mr. McIvor turned out half a dozen young bulls of the true meat carrying shape, all growthy good handling stock. A couple of very sweet heifers ought to be about right for next year's shows. His grade cattle are a specially good lot and would compare favorably with some pure bred ones.

H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, Man., says in regard to the young bulls he advertises in this issue: "I believe they are the best I have ever bred. The oldest, a big, handsome white, with perfect lines, has a grandly filled out twist and a heavy coat of mossy hair. He will make a show bull good enough for any company. Got by Gravesend's Heir 2nd, imported in dam, and his dam was got by President (imp.) just 14 months old. The next a solid red, 13 months old; got by same sire, dam Starlight, by Vensgarth (imp.). He is as straight as a line, one of the thick, early maturing sort. The other, a red and white, full brother to Robert White's (of Wakopa,) grand stock bull. He is only 6 months old, a very promising calf; got by President (imp.) and out of Crimson Gem by the famous Indian Chief (imp.) They have never been forced in any way, and are in the best possible form to do their purchases the greatest good."

Dan Mills, of Carman, is into the cattle feeding business deeper than ever this year, having something like eight hundred head at his stables on the Boyne. In a recent look over his place, we noticed that he had put up another new building, 220x50 feet. It is divided into two rows of yards 24 feet square, in which the cattle are run loose. The feed is thrown down from above. No beast seems to be too worthless for Mr. Mills to buy for feeding, and a look through his place sets one wondering if, after purchasing a share of his feed, as he has to do, he can make money by buying and feeding such cattle, how much more money there would be in fattening a few head such as we see on many farms we know where a good deal of roughage and coarse feeds go to waste. Mr. Mills has also about 100 head of sheep this year. Speaking of speltz, of which we had a note some time ago, he says he has had a great many enquiries. He looks with considerable hope upon it as a rough, cheap feeding grain, which will prove suitable for growing in Western Canada.

We had lately the pleasure of looking over the Shorthorn herd of Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. It is headed by the Scotch bull, Baron's Pride, imported by H. Cargill & Son. This bull headed a very strong lot of eight at Winnipeg Industrial and has since done well in Mr. Speers' hands and will be heard from again at Winnipeg. He is a light roan, very wide in front, and though under two years, will weigh near 1,700 lbs. He has great heart girth, stands on low legs and is among the best of the many good ones that have gone through his owner's hands. There is a nice bunch of cows and some two-year-old heifers carrying a good deal of flesh on the right places, showing the virtue of their Royal Don blood. Of this year's calf crop there are a few very good; of these a lengthy, good handling b.c. seven months old and five months heifer out of Queen of Roseland. Another is a dark red b.c. half brother to Jubilee Chief.

His car lot referred to in last issue of The Farmer is doing well; sales already made are as follows: To D. McBeth, Oak Lake, the red roan 3-year-old bull, Manthorn, bred by Cargill & Son, and sired by imp. Royal Member. This is all over a good bull and going to a good man. Other sales are to S. R. English, Griswold, bull, 8 months; to Wm. Borthwick, Oak Lake, light roan bull and yearling heifer; a b.c. to Albert Fisher, Deleau.

The illustration in this issue of the famous Jersey bull, "Distinction's Golden," owned by Robt. Davies, of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, will give our readers a good idea of his fine form and general appearance and does not require a multiplicity of words to convey the fact that he is a very handsome animal. Without doubt the best thing that can be said of any sire heading a herd is that he had a good mother. It has been Mr. Davies' good fortune to head his Jersey herd with an exceptionally good son of not only a good but a famous dam. Before leaving the Island of Jersey "Distinction's Golden" and his dam won no less than 38 first prizes. His dam was champion cow this year on the island, where she still remains, and also holds the high position of being the highest scoring cow there.

In forming an idea of Mr. Davies' Jersey cattle, some 50 in number, one should bear in mind that they are kept for profit. The cream being sold to one of the principal establishments of the city, must be of good quality as well as in large quantity. Having spared neither money or care in establishing so fine a herd it will be readily understood what advantages any one requiring young breeding stock can get by securing them from such a source. Many of the females have high butter records. "Nita Bell," imp., with second calf, made 20 lbs. of butter per week; "Nicotine's Pet," her half-sister, making 19 lbs. Imp. "Glenfield" in seven days produced 16 lbs. of butter from 220 lbs. of milk, being an average of 13½ lbs. of milk to the lb. of butter, which is practical demonstration of the richness of the milk she produces. Her record does not end at the pail, as her calf took 2nd prize at the Industrial last year. It is difficult to choose the ones for special mention when you have a bunch where all the individuals comprising it are of the sort you find at Thorncliffe. It would not do to pass "Emerald's Daisy," with a butter record of 21½ lbs. in seven days and with first place in the show ring at the Industrial this year. But we must not forget the fine young things of various ages which are a credit to the herd and promise great future productiveness. The remarkable udders of the calves, a dozen or so of which we saw, combined with their general appearance, would lead one to expect that the record of their ancestors would be fully sustained if not surpassed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BROME GRASS SEED.

I have 6,000 lbs. of good Brome Grass Seed for sale. Farmers requiring any should write me for price early, as it will soon go.

ELMER SHAW, Kenlis, Assa.



PUZZLES

New book just published. Contains 138 illustrated rebuses, 78 amusing and intricate puzzles, 25 charades, 70 riddles and enigmas, and 127 amusing conundrums, all with their answers. The most complete and fascinating collection of puzzles ever published. Handsomely illustrated. Priced for 10c. Johnston & McFarlane, Toronto.



Creamery Work in Alberta.

By C. C. Marker, Superintendent Dominion Government Creameries in Alberta.

The season just passed has, in many respects, been an improvement on its predecessors. There has been a good market for choice creamery butter throughout the whole summer, and the average price realized has been somewhat in advance of previous years.

The following is a comparative statement of the output of butter at the several government creameries in Alberta, during the summer seasons (May-November) of 1899, 1898, and 1897:—

Creameries,	1899.	1898.	1897.
Calgary	24,742	19,389	14,071
Innisfail	85,958	57,717	36,621
Red Deer	62,142	42,878	30,148
Tindastoll	14,655
Wetaskiwin	32,144	27,136	17,691
Edmonton	17,322	17,068	27,364
Total of season ..	236,963	164,188	127,895
Yearly increase %	44.	28.	0.

The above shows a large increase in the quantity of butter manufactured, at nearly all the creameries mentioned, and judging by the present prospects, we may look for a further substantial increase in the future. The season's butter was all sold and shipped to points in British Columbia, China, Japan and Yukon Territory. The butter shipped to the three last named places was packed into sealed tins, holding 10, 5, 2 and 1 pounds each.

While the above result is a gratifying one, it must be admitted, at the same time, that there is yet a great deal of room for improvement. Considering the number of people who are engaged in dairy farming in Alberta, and the number of milch cows kept, the average production is yet very small.

WINTER DAIRYING.

There can be no good reason why winter dairying should not be followed up extensively in Northern Alberta. The nature of the soil and climate is most favorable for growing an abundance of feed for the stock during the winter, and there is also sufficient timber to enable the settlers to build comfortable stables for their milking stock. The available butter markets, and prices obtainable for the butter will fully justify some effort in that direction.

The following figures, showing the output of butter and the prices obtained, will give an idea of what has been done in two districts alone in the way of winter creamery work:—

INNISFAIL				RED DEER			
Nov.-May.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. butter made.	Price per lb.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. butter made.	Price per lb.	
1897-8	73	12,144	23.72	54	11,104	22.80c	
1898-9	107	22,664	23.10	68	19,782	23.08c	
Increase %..	46	87		28	78		

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has increased the monthly advance payments to the creamery patrons from 10c. to 15c. per pound of butter manufactured, during the winter months. The balance of the net price, realized at the creameries, is paid to the patrons, after deducting the manufacturing charge, at the close of each season's business.

During the present winter four government creameries are in operation in Northern Alberta, namely, those located at Innisfail, Red Deer, Tindastoll and Wetaskiwin. In addition to these a private creamery at Bowden is being run throughout the year.

Under the present arrangements the Department is keeping open cream-receiving stations at various points on the railway line for the accommodation of the people who wish to patronize them, and the cream

is being received and shipped by train every week to the nearest creamery in operation.

In this way the farmers living at distant points may enjoy the same facilities for patronizing the creameries as those living in the immediate vicinity of them. It is anticipated that this system will have a stimulating effect on the winter dairying movement. During the past two years the average price obtained for winter-made butter at the creameries has been from 3 to 4 cents per pound higher than for the butter manufactured during the summer months. This fact should appeal to, and be pondered by the live dairyman.

Dairying, in its various branches, can be followed up profitably, especially in Alberta, the whole year round. The farmer will have no difficulty in finding a ready and profitable market for all he can produce.

Manitoba Dairy School.

185 THISTLE ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Opposite Portage Avenue.

The Fifth Session of the Manitoba Government Dairy School will open with the Home Dairy Course on Jan. 8, 1900, and continue until Feb. 3.

The Second Home Dairy Course opens Feb. 5, 1900, and continues until Mar. 3.

The Third Home Dairy Course opens Mar. 5, 1900, and continues until Mar. 31.

The Butter and Cheese-makers' Course opens on Feb. 5 and continues until Mar. 31.

A competent corps of instructors will give both theoretical and practical instruction in Cheese Making, Butter Making, Cream Separating, Preparation of Starters, Milk Testing, and all branches of the Dairy industry.

The School is a free gift to the residents of the Province of Manitoba, and is for the purpose of encouraging one of the greatest industries in the Dominion of Canada.

Write for circulars of information and application blanks to—

C. A. MURRAY,

Dairy Superintendent.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

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IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

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CAPACITY.	
No.	Churns from
0. .6 gl.	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10	1 to 5 "
2. 15	2 to 7 "
3. 20	3 to 9 "
4. 28	4 to 12 "
5. 30	6 to 14 "
6. 40	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.
236 King Street,
WINNIPEG.
Agents Manitoba
and the Territories.



Canadian Dairying.

J. W. Wheaton, formerly secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association, has an article on the dairy industry of Canada in a recent issue of the Canadian Magazine. He claims that the success of that industry is largely due to the intelligent co-operation of all the parties concerned in its production.

"We would like," he says, "to impress upon everyone interested in Canadian dairying that its essential feature and active principle is co-operation. The farmer who supplies the milk, the maker who makes it into cheese and butter, and the manufacturer or company which owns the building or plant, are parts of a gigantic co-operative fabric upon which the very existence of the industry depends."

The first co-operative cheese factory commenced to work in 1864, whilst the first creamery conducted on the same lines was not started till some 10 or 12 years later. The advance which has been made since those dates is told by Mr. Wheaton's table of figures:

No. of Cheese Factories.	Value of Output.
1864 1	
1871 353	1871 .. . \$1,602,000
1881 709	1881 .. . 5,460,000
1891 1,565	1891 .. . 9,780,000
1898 2,759	1898 .. . 16,300,905
No. of Creameries.	Value of Output.
1881 46	1881 .. . \$ 918,000
1891 170	1891 .. . 2,164,995
1898 762	1898 .. . 13,500,000

A comparison of the cheese exports of Canada and the United States respectively is also very instructive, showing, as the figures do, a continuous rise in the former case, and a continuous decline in the latter. The figures during a period of 28 years are as follows:

	United States.	Canada.
	lbs.	lbs.
1870	57,296,327	5,827,782
1880	127,553,907	40,368,678
1890	95,376,053	94,260,187
1895	60,448,421	146,004,650
1898	46,000,000	150,000,000

The secret of this phenomenal expansion of the Canadian industry as represented by its exports in contrast with those of the States is due mainly to the fact that the severely repressive laws of Canada against every form of fraudulent dairy production have had the effect of raising our reputation on foreign markets, while a different policy has correspondingly lowered the quality and reputation of that from the States. Skim milk, filled cheese and butter, doctored in a dozen different ways, are not tolerated in Canada, and the world knows it. It is also true that good butter brings a good price in the States, hence there is less need for an export business.

Does It Pay to Feed Liberally?

At a Farmers' Institute, Tonganoxie, Kansas, a dairyman gave, in his report on producing milk for the Kansas City market from common cows, picked up through the country, says D. H. Otis, of the Kansas Experiment Station. So far as possible these cows were fresh in the fall. During the winter they receive a ration consisting of a mixture of 14 to 16 pounds of bran and cornmeal and what clover hay and sugarcane they will eat. In summer they receive in addition to pasture and soiling crops, four to five pounds of bran. By this system of liberal feeding, a two years' record shows an annual income per cow of \$70.99,

the milk being sold at an average of 8c. per gallon. Last year at the Agricultural College our best cow cost us \$52.80 for feed, the highest of any cow in the herd and about \$3.50 above the average of the herd, and yet the profit from that cow over the cost of feed was \$24.12 above the average of the herd. Does it pay to feed liberally? With a good dairy cow it surely does. Had the herd referred to above, or the best cow at the Agricultural College, been stinted in feed, it would have been an extravagant piece of economy that would have resulted in a diseased pocket book. The dairy cow is a hard working animal, and should be fed accordingly.

Every farmer can tell what ought to be done, but it is always easier to say it than to do it.

A man will get up quickly in the night and if he could not catch a robber breaking into his house he would at least try to shoot him, if his gun was handy. Yet, strange to say, the same man will keep a cow, or perhaps more than one, in his stable, feed her for a whole year for nothing, in fact, pay for the pleasure of doing so. Any cow that does not pay for her keep is as much a robber as a man that will break into the house and steal. Are there any robbers in your herd?

"When buying, why not buy the best."

THE BEST IS THE "MIKADO"

Because

It is the easiest turned

It is the quickest cleaned

It is the simplest of construction

It does perfect work

Therefore has no worthy competitor

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Thrashing Engines. Rollers of all kinds. Seed Pickling Machines (Mattice Patent).
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\$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$9.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and resin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.
Johnston & McFarlane, Box N W F, Toronto, Ont.

Cleaning Milk Pails and Cans.

F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, uses this strong statement in regard to the method of cleaning milk pails and cans:

Every article that is brought into contact with milk is at once infected with germs. When milk is left in storage cans for some time, a tremendous amount of germ life is developed, and a vast number of spores, or latent forms of bacteria, are produced.

In this way vessels are affected, and it is very difficult to cleanse them so as to get rid of the germs which lodge in all cracks, crevices, etc. Often the water used for washing is very bad—so that epidemics of typhoid fever have sometimes arisen from the use of impure water in washing dairy utensils. The washing which cans ordinarily get is, first rinsing in tepid water, and then a momentary application of hot water. Even in some of the best creameries, the final washing is not done with boiling water; and the result is, cans containing vast numbers of

living germs, all ready to grow, are put away for future use.

Russell has shown the effects of thorough cleaning in the following manner: Two covered milk pails were taken, one of which had been cleaned in this way and the other sterilized by steam for half an hour. In order to exclude as far as possible the influence of other factors, the udder of the cow was thoroughly washed, the hands of the milker cleaned, and the fore milk rejected. The milk was then received into the two pails and immediately cooled to 50 degrees F., so as to stop the development of germ life. Gelatin cultures were prepared from these milks to determine the number of organisms present, and there were found in milk taken in the sterile pail 165 germs per cc., while that which had been received in a vessel cleaned in the ordinary way contained 4,265 bacteria for an equal volume. The milk was allowed to stand in the respective cans at the temperature of the room (68 deg. to 75 deg. F.) until soured. That taken in the unsterilized pail turned in twenty-three hours, while that received

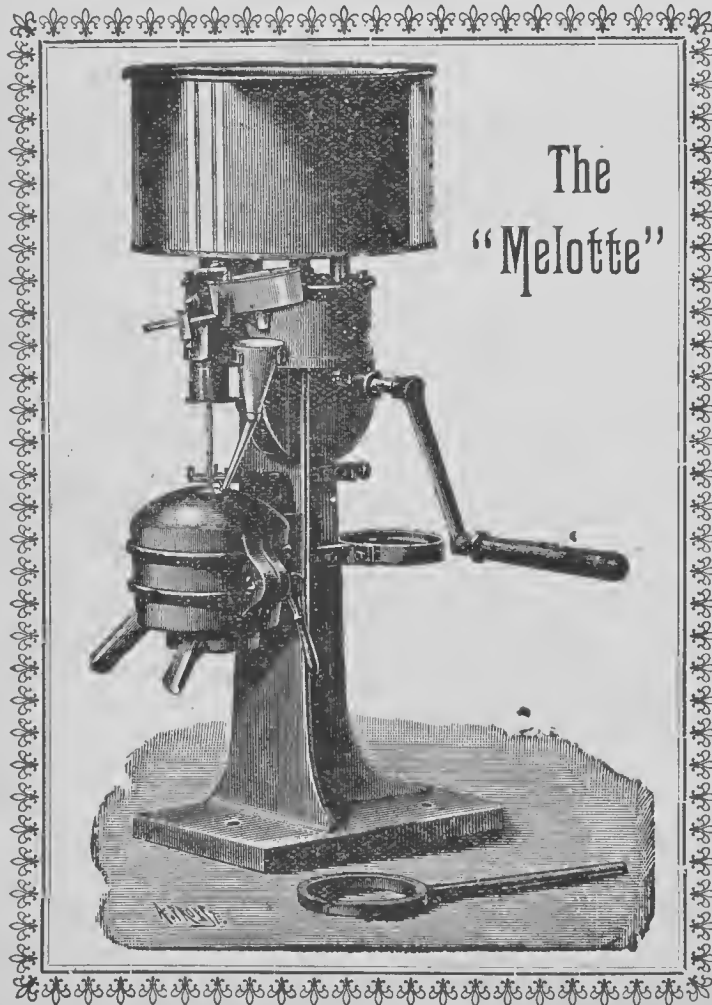
in the sterile pail remained sweet five and a half hours longer.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, in a letter to the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, says 60 per cent. of the rations of a dairy cow is required for maintenance alone, and only 40 per cent. goes to make up the returns for the owner. Mr. Henry draws a very clear and striking lesson from this fact. If, he says, the owner gives a cow only 90 per cent. of what she requires he cuts off one-fourth of the returns she would otherwise give and thus reduces his own profits by 25 per cent., while, if he gives her four-fifths of what she needs for a full feed he has cut down his possible profits 50 per cent. The moral is, give the milker her full rations if you want to make a full profit.

Samuel Little, Macgregor, Man.:—"I would not be without The Farmer. I consider it should be in every farmer's home. As a practical journal it has no equal. I appreciate you having issued semi-monthly this year. Wishing you every possible success."—Dec. 10, 1899.

FARMER'S

DAIRY Handbook



232 & 234 KING ST.,
WINNIP. G.
Christmas Day, 1899.

To the Farmers of
Manitoba and the N.W.

GENTLEMEN,

To-day we celebrate a double event—to wit, the birth time of a new year and a new century—by offering for your acceptance our "Farmer's Dairy Handbook."

This is a book of about 80 pages, the production of our Winnipeg inside and outside managers—Messrs. Wm. Scott (himself a practical Manitoba dairy farmer) and C. C. Macdonald (late Dairy Commissioner of the Manitoba Government). It is not mere Separator talk or worthless trade patter, like most productions of this kind, but is filled from "cover to cover" with useful information and practical directions for butter making. It is cheap at \$2, but we will mail it to you gratis on condition that you send us your address, and at the same time state how many cows you intend to milk next year, how you raise your cream at present, and what make of Cream Separator you are using (if you have one).

Wishing you all the compliments of the season, and that this may be to you the beginning of a period of prosperity,

We remain,

Yours truly,

R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD.

N.B.—We handle all kinds of Dairy Machinery and Supplies, also Steam Engines, Feed Boilers, Gasoline Engines and Horse Tread Powers for Dairy and other purposes.



Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

In this department we publish a full list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since December 6th issue:—

Impounded.

Clandeboyne, Man.—One yearling horse, color bay, white hind feet. Wm. McRae.

Dugald, Man.—One heifer, red and white spotted, tip of right ear cut off, also slit in left ear. John K. Smith.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One steer, color brindle, with white star on face, white patch on right side and one on right hip, right ear split, three years old. John McKay, 17, 12, 7.

St. Charles, Man.—One spring calf, color red and white; one bull calf, color brindle and white. Antoine Hogue.

St. Charles, Man.—One cow, color light roan, red neck and red ears, about eight years old, no brand or mark; one heifer, color red, white under belly both hind legs white, white star on forehead and right ear cut, about 18 months old; also one steer calf, colored red and white, no brand or mark, about six months old. David Isbister.

St. Eustache, Man.—One steer, color blue-black, one-and-a-half years old. P. Paul.

St. Francois Xavier Municipality, Man.—Two oxen, color red and white, ears cut, about two years old; one filly, color bay, right hind foot white. Elie Dufresne, Elie Station.

St. James, Man.—One mare, color black, about 10 years old, with white spot on forehead, no brand visible. Henry Else.

St. Norbert, Man.—One heifer, color red and white, red spot on right eye, two red spots on right side, about one year old, not branded. Paul Ross.

Stonewall, Man.—One heifer, color red, about two-and-a-half years old, with V cut in left ear, white on belly and small white spot on forehead; also one heifer, color roan, about one-and-one-half years old, with notch cut in left ear, piece off end of right ear, white spot on forehead. Fred Markland.

Stony Mountain, Man.—One mare pony, color bay, white spot on forehead, about six years old. John McQuat, 11, 13, 2E.

Lost.

Arden, Man.—One black cow, three years old, white spot on rump, mottled tail and legs, hole in left ear, has been dehorned. H. Freese.

Dauphin, Man.—Two steer calves, one grey and the other red with white face, both dehorned. W. J. Drinkwater, 33, 24, 19.

Elm Valley, Man.—One red heifer, one year old. Stanley Haynes.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One grey gelding and sorrel mare, six and seven years old, branded JF on left shoulder. H. M. Witteven, Fort Qu'Appelle.

Greenwood, Man.—One black horse colt, coming two years next spring, with a few white hairs in the forehead; also one buckskin or cream colored pony, about nine years old, with black mane and tail. James Gillespie.

Neepawa, Man.—One blue and white heifer, about four years old, heavy with

calf red and white cow, six years old; red and white heifer, three years old; roan yearling bull; red yearling heifer; suitable reward leading to recovery. H. Irwin.

Rapid City, Man.—One dark brown colt, with two white hind feet and white star on forehead, coming three years old. J. Northam.

Red Deer, Alta.—One bay mare, three years old, 15½ hands, branded NP combination on left hip; one buckskin mare, 14½ hands, branded DD on right shoulder, star on left shoulder, DC on left hip, M on right hip; one buckskin colt, white mane and tail; and one yearling bay filly, star on forehead. Kendrew & Sons.

Summerberry, Assa.—One small red cow between four and five years of age, white on belly, tail and hind feet. Frank Jordens, s.w. qr. 24, 17, 9.

Umatilla, Man.—One brown mare, one and a half years old, white face and one hind foot white. M. Harkness.

Valley River, Man.—One two-year-old heifer, black and white. Thos. H. Walton, 20, 26, 19.

Valley River, Man.—One black pony, with white spot on face; also a black pony, two years old; and an aged buckskin, lame in one of its front feet. C. W. Parker.

Yorkton Assa.—One red and white calf, mostly white. D. Fummerton.

Yorkton, Assa.—Four heifer calves and three steer calves, six red and one black, branded with paste but may be indistinct. H. Harris.

Estray.

Balmoral, Man.—One red and white spotted cow, about five years old. Wm. Martin, 17, 5, 2.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—Two steer calves, one white, one red and white, one has Hereford face. E. D. Harrison, n.w. qr. 12, 9, 2w2.

Dauphin, Man.—One two-year-old red heifer with white spots. Robt. Cruise.

Duhamel, Alta.—One gelding, buckskin, weight about 1050, 63 on left shoulder, has had mane roached; one mare, bay, weight about 1050, 63 on left shoulder, has had mane roached. Campbell Bros., 34, 20, 45w4.

Ebenezer, Assa.—One red two-year-old heifer, indistinct brand on right shoulder, branded VI—(third letter indistinct) in right ribs. A. O. Faudroy.

Fort Qu'Appelle Assa.—One steer, about one-and-a-half or two years, roan, not dehorned, no brand; one steer, pure white, 3 on left hip, has long horns. M. J. Shore, 28 miles north of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Grenfell, Assa.—One horse, dark brown, white feet and white face. Warren Hood.

Insinger, Assa.—Came to my place about Nov. 1st, one black muley cow. P. Prouse.

Leduc, Alta.—One mare, about eight years, light bay, weight about 850, P on left shoulder. Paul Theriault, 26, 48, 25 w4.

Lethbridge, Alta.—One horse, about five years, black about 16½ hands, weight about 1100, right foot white. E. T. Saunders, CY Rancho.

Namao, Alta.—Two calves, steer and heifer, spotted red and white. D. B. Wilson, w hf 10, 55, 24w4.

Rocanville, Assa.—One yearling heifer, red; two year old heifer, spotted. Jos. A. Dunmore, 20, 17, 31w2.

Saltcoats, Assa.—One yearling heifer, mostly white, dark red on neck and head; one steer, two years, dark roan, white on face and belly. Wm. Moffat.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One yearling colt, dark sorrel, small strip on face, small circle on left shoulder. N. J. Anderson.

Stonewall, Man.—One red yearling steer, with white spot on forehead and white under belly; one blue grey yearling

heifer, with split in left ear; one spotted red and white steer calf, about 12 months old. Michael Buck.

Strathcona, Alta.—One cow, about eight years, roan, left horn broken, has bell on, indistinct brand on left hind leg. William Norton, 7, 52, 23w4.

Wascana P.O., Condie, Assa.—One yearling heifer, roan, red head and neck. M. Henderson, 28, 18, 20w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—One red yearling steer, no brand. D. Fummerton.

Yorkton, Assa.—One red and white heifer, three years old. Wm. Grover.

Yorkton, Assa.—One small red and white two year old steer, no brand; one yearling white steer with brindled neck and also one red and white yearling steer. J. D. McMillan.

Yorkton, Assa.—One two-year-old roan heifer, indistinct brand on hip; also one two-year-old red and white heifer, no brand; one two-year-old red steer, white spot on left side, white star on forehead, no brand. F. C. Cornish.

Books for Farmers.

Feeds and Feeding—By W. A. Henry. \$2 00
Feeding Animals—By E. W. Stewart. 1 50
Theory and Practice of Cattle Breeding—By Wm. Warfield. 2 00
Cattle Breeding—By M. Miles. 1 50
Horse Breeding—By J. H. Saunders. 1 50
Swine Husbandry—By F. D. Coburn. 1 75
The Practical Shepherd

By H. Stewart. 1 50
American Dairying—By H. B. Gurler. 1 00
Dairy Bacteriology—By H. L. Russell. 1 00
The Soil—By F. H. King 1 25
The Chemistry of the Farm.

By W. Warrington. 1 00
The Fertility of the Land

By I. P. Roberts. 1 50
Land Drainage—By M. Miles. 1 00
Insects Injurious to Vegetation . . .

By Dr. W. Saunders. 2 00
Poultry Culture—By I. K. Felch. . . 1 50

Any of the above books will be sent from the office of The Nor'-West Farmer upon receipt of price.

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C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Wire Fence for Sheep.

Wm. Bertram, Rounthwaite, Man.:—"Your request to hear from some one who has tried to keep sheep safe from wolves leads me to give you my experience. In 1897 wolves killed twenty lambs for me. In 1898 they killed sixteen. This year not one has been killed. In the former years when out feeding the sheep kept close together, and at any sudden or strange noise would run headlong towards the buildings, while this year they would spread all over a two hundred acre pasture and lie down anywhere in it, by twos and threes, showing no signs of alarm at all. I attribute this pleasant change to a one thousand yard woven wire fence, which I have run on one side of my pasture. Beyond this fence there is a hilly, bushy tract with unlimited cover for wolves, and I am certain that no wolf has ever gone under or over that fence since it was put up. While this fence prevents wolves from coming in, it likewise keeps the sheep within bounds. I believe that the price of the wire in that fence has been saved to me, in the safety and security of my flock. I have altogether a mile and a quarter of this fence."

Apple Growing.

E. J. Watson, Radway, Man.: "I was very much interested in The Farmer's account of the success which Nelson Bedford, of Glencross, has had in growing crab apples. To grow a tree which yielded 25 pails in one season is quite a success for Manitoba, and I think he is on the right road to solve the problem of growing apples in this country. In the Province of Quebec, where I lived on the foothills of the Green Mountains of Vermont, we had good success in growing many kinds of apples, but to the west of us there was a broad extent of flat country, with a clay soil—the valley of the St. Lawrence (or, as we used to call it, the French country), and there they could grow no apples. They used to come with their wagons to our hill country in the fall to buy them. People with us used to prefer to plant orchards on the north side of the hill, because the trees did not thaw out so quickly and sun scald in the spring, showing, I think, that natural drainage and a gravelly soil is more important in growing apples successfully than a mild climate."

Brome Grass—Poor Canadian Cattle.

J. T. Davies, Okanagan Mission, B.C., in renewing his subscription, says: "Living in the dry belt, or what was so called until this year, I would like to see more articles on irrigation, growth of plants suited to dry sections, and also on the treatment of alkali land. I sent an order to A. E. McKenzie, Brandon, for Brome grass, which I saw advertised in your paper. I think I shall get some more. Brome stands the drouth here, but where we can irrigate, it is "not a patch" on the clovers and timothy, so far

as a crop is concerned. There has been an extraordinary amount of rain this year, and we have had no snow yet, although it started to freeze these last few nights.

"I was much interested in the account you published of the episode which occurred at Cardiff, and related by Mr. Griffiths, which was typical of the old country prejudice against anything foreign. You will remember it referred to some people eating beef. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Griffiths at the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show at Cardiff, more than a year ago this last summer, and he seemed well able to look after the interests of immigration.

"As the converse of the above you will perhaps be surprised to hear that when I was talking to a large importer of cattle in the old country, a couple of years ago, he told me that of all the cattle his firm handled, the Canadian were the poorest. I say this not for the purpose of deprecating Canadian stock, as I am in the business myself, but for the purpose of showing that there is room for improvement in cattle feeding and breeding."

Question Box.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.: "I would like to see a question column in *The Farmer*, to let us poor writers out. For example: What is the best power for chopping grain, cutting feed, and why? What is the best floor for a stable, ground, plank, stone, or cement, and why?"

Note.—Our "Correspondence" column is always open to readers of *The Farmer*, and gladly welcomes all kinds of questions bearing upon farm topics. The *Farmer* does not pretend to know it all, and wants the assistance of those of its readers who have had experience along the line of the questions asked. Take the questions asked above; hundreds of geared windmills have been put up throughout the west and most satisfactory work has been done by them. Will those who have been using these mills please give us their experience and the reasons why? Others are using steam, horse and gasoline powers; will they give their experience, too? The same with stable floors. Many farmers are preparing to build and are anxious to know what kind of a floor to put in. Will those who have put a cement floor in their new stables tell our readers how they like it, etc.? During the winter months the correspondence column in each issue should be as good as a farmers' institute meeting, full of the experience of farmers in different parts of the country. You can help in this and make *The Farmer* more useful and helpful to every reader. Try it.

Making Manure.

Geo. Sharpe, Kenlis, Assa: : "I would like to say a word or two through your valuable paper on the subject of making manure. Ever since I came to this country I have been impressed with the fearful waste that farmers make with straw and manure, namely, burning it up as though the land was rich enough to need no fertilizing power whatever. When I was farming in the old country, Lincolnshire, England, where we raised abundance of straw, our great object was to make it all into manure and so let it all go back to the land. We never had too much and I believe that if our rich land in this country could be manured and farmed up to the high pitch that it is in the old country by manure and other fertilizers, we should be able to report, instead of 30 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, 50 and 60. About making manure in this country of hurry and bustle, I am afraid the majority of our farmers have not taken the time to

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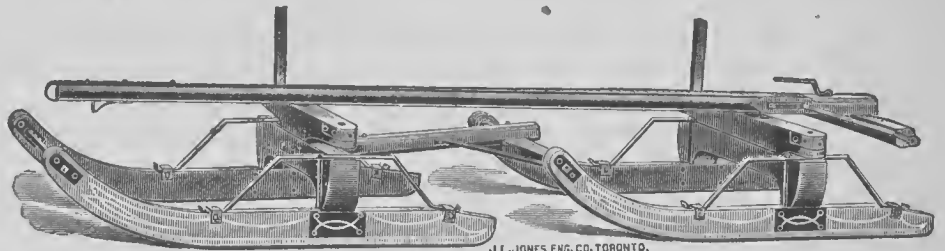
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study the great benefit of manure, nor the way to make it. As the country is much dryer than the old country, I am well aware that manure is not so easily made here as there, but I tried an experiment last winter and found it to work well and will give it for the benefit of your many readers.

I have not a large number of stock, but in December last we had a good pile of manure in front of the stable door. My man said, one day, 'I think I will hitch up the team and draw that manure away.' I said, 'No, I am going to turn that into good manure; you take the manure fork and spread it out flat and cover it with snow.' We kept the dung pile spread out flat all winter. Every time a fresh fall of snow came we spread it over the manure and so we had it heating and steaming all the time, and instead of having to draw it out of the way, it got smaller, and before spring we could look over it very easily. The result was that when spring came all my manure was well rotted and fit for the land. Anyone can make good manure in this way, either by putting water or snow on the manure at times through the winter. The labor is small and will well repay every farmer."

Growing Brome Grass.

F. W. Walker, Maryfield, Assa.: "Can you inform me as to the best method of cultivating Brome grass in the Northwest? You are continually referring to it in your paper, but I have never seen any article on the subject. I am a new comer, and may possibly have missed such an article, if you have published one."

Answer. — This subject has been pretty frequently treated in these columns, but with our rapidly widening circulation there must always be some in the same position as this enquirer. In the first place, it is preferable to put Brome on land that has borne some other crop, either of grain or potatoes. Let the weeds start in spring, and then plow for your grass seed. If you harrow that when plowed and sow the grass by hand at the rate of 12 lbs. to the acre, any time from the middle of May to the middle of June, you will have a splendid stand of grass in the fall, on which every beast for miles round will invite itself to a picnic. It will most likely look very thin, but that fault will be got over very soon, and with a good shower after seeding and good soil, it will make a nice bite for calves the first fall; a strong growth of hay the second season, with fine pasture again in fall, and a heavy crop of hay the next two. After that the bottom will be very thick and more suitable for pasture than hay, but every acre of such pasture will be worth

three of wild land, starting earlier in the spring and holding out green in fall long after the native grasses are dead.

It is very difficult to sow this seed properly. For an acre or two, a skilled sower by hand should mark off say a quarter acre, mix three pounds of the seed with coarse sand to break it up, and sow on a very calm day, after you have found by the cast of your hand that you are using the right quantity of seed. If the soil is freshened by a round of the harrow before seeding, it will help to keep the seed lying till you can get it harrowed and rolled in, which should be done at once. Some people sow a little oats along with it, but for your purpose it may be as well to sow the grass seed alone.

There may be a free growth of annual weeds in such a crop, and if so, they should be mown before they can form seed, and the stuff left on the ground. A little pasturing on it the first fall will do no harm, but it should on no account be eaten bare, and may need fencing to keep stock out. It can be saved for seed if caught at the right time and bound. When threshed, each sheaf should be held by the butt, let go into the cylinder only so far as to thresh the seed and pulled out again. The straw will make choice feed and be as much relished by all stock as the best unthreshed timothy.

"Ringing the Changes."

"The Agent," Winnipeg, writes The Farmer: "I noticed in your issue of Nov. 20, an article entitled 'Ringing the Changes,' which you say is the professional name for a trick of which the following was given as an exemplification from the Portage Liberal: 'A certain lady in the locality bought a book of an agent for the sum of \$2.50 last spring. The agent delivered the book a few days ago, for which two one dollar bills and fifty cents was paid him. The agent wished for a larger bill, which would be more convenient for him to carry. A \$5 bill was handed him, and he paid back the two and a half paid him before, and then left. His whereabouts was unknown before the lady saw her mistake.'"

"Now, as I am the agent who took the order, I wish to show you and the people in that neighborhood that I did not know that trick, or, at least, in this case, I did not practice it. Below I quote from a letter I received from the lady, which will refute sufficiently the above:

"Dear Sir:—Perhaps you have not as yet noticed that you made a mistake in giving me my change. I gave you two dollars and went to hunt for fifty cents, which I did not succeed in finding. I then gave you a five dollar bill, and you gave me fifty cents and my own two dollars for change.

Don't think for a moment that I blame you, as you were in such a hurry."

"Now, this puts quite a different face on the matter. The lady will recognize her own letter. I remembered nothing about the mistake, but inasmuch as I had and have every faith in the lady's honesty, I arranged for her to get her money before leaving the community for good. I had books to deliver and business to do close to her home afterwards, and when I came to do it I meant to have called, but inasmuch as I was passing after night, I left the money with one of the ministers of the community for her. I might just remark, in closing, that in nearly 700 deals this summer, I made two mistakes, the other of \$1."

About Edmonton.

Farmer, Edmonton, Alta.: "Owing to wet weather last summer crops were late in ripening, consequently there was a temptation to cut grain too green, therefore a great deal of wheat turned out shrunken, although there are many fine samples of grain. As there is a good crop of straw, cattle can be wintered very cheaply here, and if a little chop be fed they ought to come out in spring in good shape. Green oat sheaves and roots can be raised cheaply, and if fed to milch cows they can be kept milking all winter. I think it would pay every farmer to have some cows come in in the winter, as the calves can be tended then, when there is usually less to do, besides spreading the work over the whole year more evenly. Stabling is necessary for stock, and feed fed in shelter will go much further than in an open yard. Although sheep do very well here the scrubby nature of the country makes good cover for coyotes, consequently very few farmers keep what would otherwise be a source of profit. I have read with interest many of your articles on farming, and consider The Nor'-West Farmer is the paper for every farmer in the west."

A. H. Anderson, Melfort, Sask. — "There is hardly an issue of The Nor'-West Farmer that I do not receive the value of a year's subscription from."—Dec. 13, 1899.

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An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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It is the intention of the publishers of this
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personal attention to any complaints which we
receive. Always mention this paper when an-
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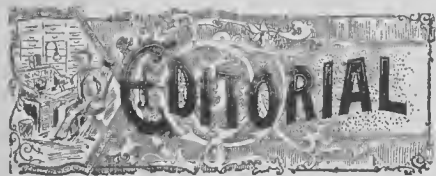
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hausted.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 20, 1899



THE CLOSING YEAR.

With this issue The Farmer closes another
year. It has been the most success-
ful year of its history and we believe that
with farmers generally the past season
has been one of great advancement. In
every well organized business stock is
taken at some time in the year and it may
be a fitting time to review the work of
the year now almost at a close. Farming,
and especially wheat raising, is the great
staple industry of the west and upon its
results nearly every other business and
industry in the country is dependent. We
can safely say that the closing year has
been a fairly successful season when view-
ed as a whole. Returns have been fairly
good, if not large, and prices, while they
were not all that could be desired, have

been very satisfactory. There have been
few seasons indeed in our past history
in which there were so few discounts to
be made for misfortunes or failures.

Beginning with wheat, our leading
money crop, the record for the year
shows a late seed time which, as we have
endeavored elsewhere in this issue to
show, is mainly accountable for the
shrinkage in the final estimate as com-
pared with the bulletin for August. But
lateness was the only fault of the season
as regards wheat. Every subsequent con-
dition was favorable and the ripening,
harvesting and threshing seasons were as
nearly perfect as we can ever expect to
see them. Such a large proportion of the
highest grades of wheat we may not see
in the next ten years. Prices have not
been so good, as we expected and wished,
but all accounts go to show that 50c. to
55c. at the elevator have been the average
figures. Taking the figures of the final
bulletin, we find an average of about
1,000 bus. for every wheat grower in the
province and, after allowing for bread and
seed, that will leave over \$400 per man
for his wheat crop. Oats, the finest crop
we have ever handled, computed in the
same way leave \$80 more, and barley may
be set down for \$40. This gives an aver-
age of \$520 per man for grain alone, over
and above home requirements. In the
Territories something very near that may
be reckoned on for all who grow grain.
We have besides all this a larger area of
well done fall plowing than for many
past years, and so are in better position
for the new year.

The growers of beef cattle have had
pretty satisfactory returns for stockers,
whether held at home or shipped across
the line. The pastures, though late, have
been good all through and the fall very
favorable. Beef for export is bringing
fair, if not fancy prices. The competition
between buyers for the B.C. and British
markets has resulted in good prices on the
range and the prospect for future years is
very bright, as we pointed out in last is-
sue. While sheep form a small part of
our stock industry, the price for good
mutton has been high and the future for
sheep raising, especially in the west, is
very bright. Wool is low and does not
cut much figure at present, but it always
counts. The price for pork has kept up
well throughout the year, and on the
whole the past season is the best the
stockmen of the west have experienced.

Early in the year the outlook for dairy
products was not very favorable and as
the early grass butter came on the market
prices were so low that the prospect was
very gloomy indeed. But owing to
drouth in England the market took an
upward turn and those who had a first-
class product to sell received a good price
for it. In fact the best part of the year
saw the highest price for dairy products
that has obtained for some years. The
development of winter dairying in the
Territories and its rapid extension on
many farms throughout Manitoba are
gratifying features of the year's work.
Even if prices are not as high next year
as they have been, there is still good mo-
ney to be made on every farm in the west
in connection with the dairy.

There have been fewer unavoidable
losses than for years past. Hail has done
very little harm, while smut and rust have
done little injury. Hessian Fly has been
worse than ever before and in some dis-
tricts has been a sad pest. That is the
only adverse feature in the year's produc-
tion to speak of and though some people
may be, partly through their own defects
and partly owing to other circumstances,
less fortunate, the most of our readers
have, we believe, good reason for grati-
tude and hopefulness. Contrasted with

the wrecked fortunes of British settlers
in our South African colonies, our lot is
cast in pleasant places and we have a
goodly heritage.

OVER ESTIMATES OF CROP YIELDS.

The excess estimate of five and a half
millions bushels of wheat made by Mani-
toba crop reporters in the August crop
bulletin is being accounted for as follows:
First, there was a drouth in August, when
the grain was filling, and secondly, the
Hessian Fly. The weather in August was,
as the quality of the total yield con-
clusively shows, the very best we could
have had for bringing to perfection a
choice crop of wheat. We never heard at
the time of a scarcity of rainfall, for it
takes very little rain at that stage to fill
wheat, and the wheat that has passed
through the inspector's hands is not
shrunk by drouth. Part of it is shrunk
as the result of undue haste in cutting,
but with ten bushels of the three highest
grades for one that was inferior it is a
rather far-fetched explanation to say that
drouth was to blame for so much deficit.
The crop of 1887, the heaviest ever known
in proportion to the area under crop, was
grown with a very limited rainfall, and
did not grade so high as that of 1899. It
takes less rain to produce wheat than oats,
yet we have had the choicest crop of oats
ever raised here, the quantity full and the
quality superb. That one indisputable
fact should easily dispose of the "drouth"
explanation.

There was Hessian Fly, and we are told
by those who ought to know, that it was
worst in the Red River Valley. But the
Red River Valley produces a very minute
proportion of the total yield of the west,
and even in the valley there are districts
from which no such damage is reported.
Late sowing is suggested as having been
favorable to the fly. Perhaps it was.
But there is no solid consensus of evi-
dence to show that the loss from Hessian
Fly was at all general. And any loss on
that line was considerably offset by the
limited amount of damage by hail.

Our mode of accounting for the short-
age between the estimate of August and
the actual quantity, which must be at
least 6,000,000 of actual difference, is that
owing to late sowing and rapid growth
afterwards, there was more straw than the
lateness of the season permitted to fill
with a proportional yield. Every real
farmer has always known and the records
of all experimental farms confirm it, that
late sown grain must make a less return
than that sown at an earlier date. Too
early sowing is about as bad as too late,
and, as Mr. Mackay, especially, has repeat-
edly emphasized, there is a regular date
of sowing from which the best yields
may be expected. We sowed last spring
from 10 to 20 days later than this favor-
ing date and the crop had to hurry up
so as to keep abreast with the chances
open to it. There was, owing to favoring
early conditions, a free growth of straw,
but not time enough to produce grain in
proportion. Hence the disproportion be-
tween the promise and the actual fulfil-
ment. The number of days from seeding
to reaping was shorter this year all over the
country than any former season that our
memory can recall. That, to our think-
ing, is sufficient to explain why even clear
headed men, forgetting the plain teaching
of all their former experience, expected
as much from a crop sown a fortnight
late, in what is at the best a short grow-
ing season, as if it had had that number
more days in which to mature.

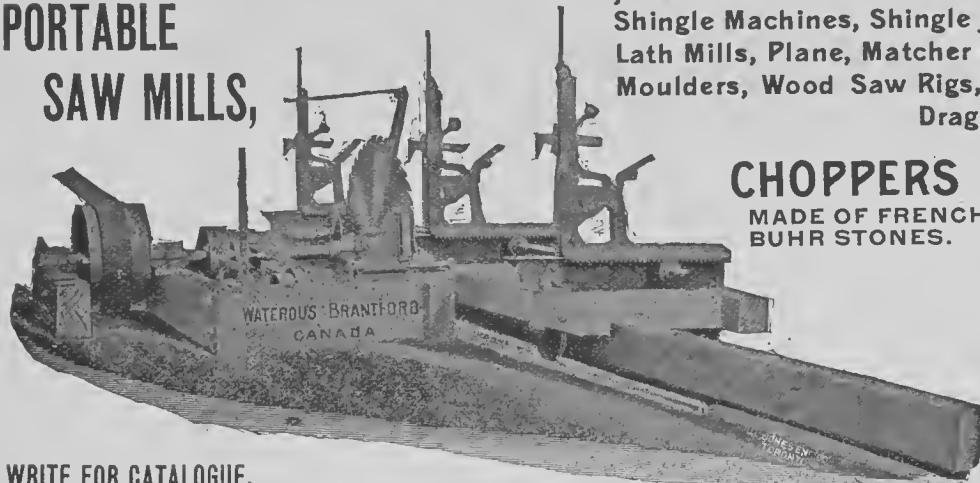
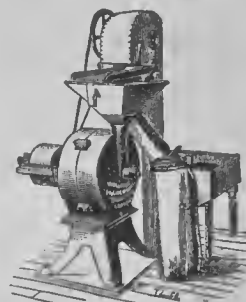
There is one point more to be taken
into account. We have been cudgelling

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BUHR STONES.

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ping after the threshing sea-
son is over. We have several
second-hand Saw Mills and
Standard Choppers, thor-
oughly repaired and in good
order. Place your order be-
fore it is too late.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

our inventive faculties to find out new ways of drawing out of our land its natural fertility, and we have been fairly successful. But our best skill is unavailing to keep up the pace in this scourging process. We may keep up the show of straw for a while, but the wheat is not there and never will be again till we discriminate between continuous grain cropping and skilled farming. That source of crop shortage will go on increasing whether we have eyes to see it or not.

It should not be forgotten, however, that though the shortened period between seeding and reaping in the season now closed has been the means of cutting down the wheat yield of the past season, it has also been the means of adding to its milling value. Farmers have been repeatedly told by millers that to cut a few days before maturity would produce a brighter and to that extent more valuable sample. But the millers did not tell them what perhaps some of them did not know, that this earlier cutting checks the formation of starch in the berry. The gluten compounds of wheat are formed first, the starch is deposited last. The shortening of the growing season works the same way. There is more gluten and less starch in wheat this year than would have been in a longer growing season, and that is the main reason why 1 Hard makes up the bulk of the crop of 1899.

HAIL INSURANCE.

The recent meeting of the Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Society was, mainly owing to the tact and vigilance of Premier Haultain, a means of throwing a good deal of fresh light on the history of that now famous institution. These southern neighbors saw in this country a fine field for making a little money, and not being entitled to start business on their own account, got by the help of a city lawyer a number of the city men to secure for them the authority to work here. The three Minnesota men who came in when Winnipeg directors dropped out, were elected without the requisite preliminary qualification of owning grain on which they could qualify as members. They got somewhere control of enough crop to figure as bona fide members, but that was the wrong way about, and as we confidently believe, their whole subsequent proceedings were irregular and illegal. The job of collecting members was let as a contract to two men, who promptly im-

ported about 30 men to work the country. How effectually it was done we all know. But we believe there is a legal distinction between premium notes and notes unconditional, and up to date it is claimed there has really been no legal assessment, consequently those notes can be fought with great hope of success, and will be fought through the courts. The misfortune is that through some one's lack of vigilance the directors have, as we are informed, been allowed to pay the bulk of the \$32,000 commission to the men they employed to do that part of their work.

The fact that the southern directors have resigned and local men been put in their place does not alter the situation a great deal. The validity of the notes still held by the company will have to be tested before any action can be taken toward the continuance of the society. There have been agents out in the country of late making any sort of compromise with the members that would bring in money. Of course the men at headquarters repudiate that line of action just as they have done previous acts by the same kind of agents, but that is a little too thin now.

We cannot too highly commend the action of Premier Haultain and his colleagues in the government of the Northwest Territories. But for him the late meeting would have been a fiasco so far as real business was concerned.

TO OUR READERS.

A number of the annual subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer expire with this issue. Send in your renewal at once, also try and send us the name of one new subscriber for 1900. Any person sending us one new subscriber, together with their own renewal, will receive, post-paid, one of The Nor'-West Farmer Binders.

We wish all of our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The Farmer hopes that the advantages of the Dairy School are not being forgotten in the preparations for the holiday season. Every effort is being put forth to have a successful school. The best instructors obtainable have been secured. Quite a number of applications have been made, but there is room for many more. One young man or woman in every far-

mer's household would be the better of a session at the school. Dairying is an important item in the farm life in Western Canada and in the years to come will play a much more important part than it now does. It will be wise to prepare for this now, by attending the Dairy School.

—There is a rumor in the air that a company with strong financial backing will run a canal from Grand Forks to Duluth, by way of Red Lake. With improved navigation on the Red River and railroads converging at that point an enormous amount of freight traffic could be concentrated there with the certainty of cheaper rates to the lake front and thence in all probability via the Canadian canals to the world's market in the same boats that take it down the lakes. The rapid overflow of farming settlement now going on on both sides of the line, would certainly make such an enterprise a paying one from the beginning.

—Now and then we hear a man who thinks he has not had a fair chance in the world say: "If I had good cattle to start with I could do different from what I do now." That man forgets that it takes much greater skill to make a success with pure-breds than grades. If he has cattle already and cannot show improvement on them, what chance is there of his hindering pure-breds from running rapidly down from the day they come into his hands? If he set about improving his common stock he will improve himself as well as his cattle. If he waits till he gets something better worth working on, it is about as wise as trying to catch a handful of moonshine.

—A Battleford exchange is feeling good over the plenteous crop of grain harvested by the Indians in that district. It seems to us a case of "thankfulness for very small mercies." On seven reserves they have last year raised fully 4,000 bus. of wheat and 3,000 bus. of oats, or 1,000 bus. for each tribe. That would not be a very hard task for four or five white farmers, or to do it easy, one white man is by this reckoning worth a whole Indian tribe as farmers. There is a dispute between penitentiary authorities whether an able-bodied convict is worth 25 or 30 cents a day at farm work. Just how many able bodied Indian farmers it would take to raise as much as a live Canadian would be interesting information.

The Nor'-West Farmer CLUBBING LIST.

THE Subscription Price of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER alone is \$1.00 a year, in advance; by ordering through this office any one of the papers mentioned below, together with THE FARMER, you get the benefit of reduced rates. If more than one of the clubbing papers are wanted, and only one copy of THE FARMER, the **regular published price** of the additional paper must be remitted.

For Example: The combined price of The Weekly Witness and The Nor'-West Farmer together is \$1.50; if you want, also, say, Hoard's Dairyman, the published price (\$1.00) must be added, making in all \$2.50.

We guarantee promptness and accuracy in forwarding all subscriptions, but as all newspapers are crowded with work about the end of the year, it is advisable to send orders early to secure prompt attention.

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WEEKLY GLOBE, Toronto	1 00	1 50
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WEEKLY GAZETTE, Montreal	50	1 25
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Send remittance by express or Post Office Money Orders or by Registered Letter. Cash mailed in letters is at sender's risk.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, December 20, 1899.

The cold weather has had a very good effect on business, but even colder weather still and more snow are needed to improve business. Trade has been quiet partly owing to the elections and partly to very rough roads. Holiday trade in Winnipeg is opening up fairly good, but a good fall of snow would have a wonderful effect in improving business all through the country. Trade returns for the Dominion show a big advancement. Bank clearings continue to show an increase in Winnipeg. Banks report a good demand for money and interest rates range from 6 to 8 per cent. for loans on farm lands. The year closes with the biggest volume of business to her credit that Canada has ever transacted. To this must be added an exceedingly bright outlook—for the future—every industry on a sound and flourishing basis, new industries opening up and workmen well paid.

Wheat.

Our last fortnight's quotations showed Chicago wheat at 66c., with May at 69c. To-day the same market stands at 65½c. Dec., and 69½c. May. Fort William to-day 65½c. On local markets we quote 48c. to 52c., regulated by the freight rates. Inspections continue to show a very high scale of grading, but if the deliveries from Dauphin and the Territories were kept apart the quality of the Manitoba crop would stand out still more conspicuously. Dauphin does not shine any year in the quality of its export wheat and this year's condition is aggravated by partial frosts and imperfect ripening. Moosomin and other points west show imperfect ripening and rawness, and supply much of the lower graded wheat. That fall of wet snow in October also helped to make a good deal of raw grain of all kinds in late districts.

The inspection for week ending Dec. 16th was as follows:—1 Hard, 553; 2 Hard, 142; 3 Hard, 51; 1 Northern, 13; 2 Northern, 1; 3 Northern, 4; Rejected (smut), 1; Rejected 2, 19; 1 Frosted, 8; 2 Frosted, 7; No Grade, 12; 1 Spring, 1; 2 Spring, 1; Rejected (heat), 4. Total, 879 cars.

Oats

Oats are rather dearer westward than in Winnipeg. Freer deliveries on car and also on street market have lowered the figure a cent from our last quotations. We quote 24c. to 26c. at Winnipeg.

Barley.

No material change since our last quotations. We quote, feed 26c., malting 32c.

Flour and Millfeed.

Flour unchanged, but bran and shorts have gone down \$1 a ton owing to the difference between lake and all-rail freights, as navigation is now closed. We quote bran \$10.50, shorts \$12.50.

Horses.

In spite of the large number that have been brought into the west, horses continue in active demand. The increase in the number of horses in the Province of Manitoba is entirely due to the large number imported. Prices continue high.

Cattle.

Trade is quiet. The only exciting thing about the cattle trade in Winnipeg is the fine display of Christmas beef in the city market. It is as choice as can be seen anywhere. Kobold's display of animals fattened in their own stables is grand. So is that of Gallagher & Sons. The Fraser steers are very fat, in fact, high mountains of fat beef. Two of them weighed about 2,250 lbs. each and each dressed

over 1,500 lbs. of beef. Other butchers also make nice displays.

Choice beef will bring 4c. a pound off the cars at Winnipeg. Frozen dressed beef brings from 5½c. to 6½c. per pound, farmers' frozen dressed beef, a half cent less.

Milk cows continue in good demand at high figures.

Sheep.

Supply of mutton is nearly all frozen. It sells at about 8c.

Hogs.

No change in the market here. 4½c. live weight for choice bacon hogs is the going figure. One packing house finds Manitoba hogs kill much better than Ontario ones. When the dressed meat is placed side by side the Manitoba hog shows the most lean meat and has it most evenly distributed. This is, no doubt, because Ontario hogs get more corn and are rushed faster than the Manitoba ones, and the latter have more natural feed for growing choice bacon. Dressed pork is worth about 5½c. to 6c.

Butter and Cheese.

Dairy.—Choice butter is scarce. Quite a lot of inferior stuff is coming forward. Some summer goods worked over into pound prints and rolls are coming forward, but so long as the quality is good it sells at a good figure. Choice fresh separator pound prints sell to the retail trade at from 21c. to 22c. Farmers shipping from a distance to commission houses will have to deduct 10 per cent. commission and cost of shipping from this. Choice fresh tubs bring as much as the bricks. Dairy pounds or rolls bring 18c. to 20c. delivered in Winnipeg. Lower grades run down to as low as 13c.

Cheese.—Nothing new coming in. Stocks all held here and sell to the trade at 13c. for large and 13½c. for small sizes.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry by the carload has been coming into the west the last few weeks. One produce firm has brought in seven car loads, three of which were sold in Winnipeg, while the other four went to western points. Chickens are remarkably scarce and consequently high. As a general rule the Manitoba chickens are somewhat ahead of much of the western supply this year. This is not usually the case, but this supply, of course, is very limited. Chickens are worth 10c. One firm brought in a carload of chickens alone and even then the demand in Winnipeg exceeds the supply. Turkeys are worth 12c. to 12½c. a pound; ducks and geese, 10c.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered held stock are selling at from 19c. to 20c.

Hides.

Hides have advanced another ¼c. a pound for fresh hides, thus putting them on an 8c. basis. Frozen hides grade one cent lower.

John Armstrong, Camille, Man.:—"The Farmer is undoubtedly the best agricultural journal in the Dominion. A great many things in it are of vast importance to the farmers of Western Canada."—Dec. 12, 1899.

A. H. Eckford, High River Horse Ranch, High River, Alta.:—"I am very well satisfied with The Nor'-West Farmer, and hope that it will meet with the success it deserves."—Dec. 12, 1899.

Do you want to go South? If so, write to-day for our Journal, free. It tells you about our great Chicora Colony and the finest of land for trucking, fruit and stock raising—the land of figs and tea. Land \$5 per acre. Houses built and sold on \$5 monthly payments. Cheap excursions weekly. D. L. Risley, 211 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WINNIPEG HEATER.



It can be used in a similar manner attached to the smoke-stack of a furnace, cooking range, or any coal or wood stove. A saving of two or three tons of coal per winter is effected by its use in this way, and much more healthy and comfortable apartments result.

Do not fancy you are economizing by doing without it. You waste far more fuel than it costs every winter.



WESTERN BRANCH—

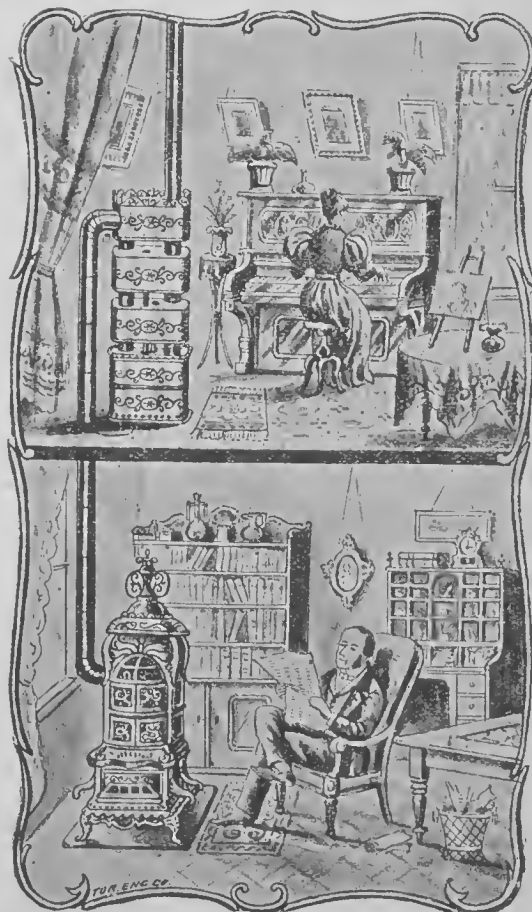
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Cut showing the Winnipeg Heater heating an up-stairs room.



A Disease of Turkeys.

Mrs. J. J. Conn, Saskatoon: "My best turkey hen has got a swelling in her head. It is from her nose to her eye; it started about a week ago on one side, but to-day you can see it on the other side. She seems all right other ways. Could you tell me what the trouble might be and the remedy?"

Answer.—Take a sharp pen knife and make an incision into the swelling and squeeze out the thick cheesy matter it contains. Then syringe out the cavity with a warm solution of boric acid and water, one ounce to a pint of water. Don't be afraid to make an incision half an inch long in the direction from eye to nostril. There is only a thin skin to cut through, and the bleeding will be trifling. After washing the cavity clean it will need little or no attention, as it will readily heal up. You will have to operate on both sides of the head if there are two swellings. The disease is caused by catarrh of the sinus or air cavity of the face, and the matter accumulates in the sinus and finally causes the skin over it to bulge out.

A bone cutter is an essential portion of the equipment of the poultryman who is trying for the production of winter eggs.

One cold storage at Reading, Pa., has over 10,000,000 eggs, collected from the country round. They are in ordinary egg cases, 30 dozen to each. They were collected from March to May, when cheap, and will be sold now. The temperature of the chilled chambers is 30 to 31 degrees, which is below the freezing point. It is kept that low all the time so the eggs are really little bodies of ice. They will be in as fresh a condition as when received for storage in the previous spring. Some eggs have been stored for three years as an experiment. They are in good condition now.

Old Enough to Know Better.

"And what is your age, madam?" was the attorney's question.

"My own," she answered promptly.

"I understand that, madam; I mean how old are you?"

"I am not old, sir!" with indignation.

"I beg your pardon, madam; I mean how many years have you passed?"

"None; the years have passed me."

"How many of them have passed you?"

"All; I never heard of them stopping."

"Madam, you must answer my question. I want to know your age."

"I don't know that the information is desired by the other side."

"I don't see why you insist on refusing to answer my question," said the attorney, coaxingly. "I'm sure I would tell how old I was, if I were asked."

"But nobody would ask you, for everybody knows you are old enough to know better than to be asking a woman her age. So there!"

And the attorney passed on to the next question.

Wm. Jones, Souris, Man.:—"I consider The Nor'-West Farmer very valuable indeed.—Dec. 7, 1899.

Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Green-cut Bone \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Crushed Oyster Shells 1.50 "
Mica Crystal Grit 2.00 "

Send card for pamphlet "How to make benslay in winter."

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Wpg.

Buff Cochins

A few choice Cocks and Cockerels FOR SALE.

F. D. BLAKELY, 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

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If you want good birds, write for prices to S. B. BLACKHALL, 696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

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Breeder of high-class Box 688. BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES, B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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O. ROLLAND, 24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL. Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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MAMMOTH LIGHT COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE.

Brahma

Cockerels, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.50.

N.B.—This is FIRST CLASS STOCK. I have set the price low, as I have a large number to part with.

Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 289, Brandon.

Stock for Sale—Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, Blue Andalusians, White P. Rock Cockerels, Single Comb White & Brown Leghorns, Buff Pekin Bantams, and pair of English Ring Neck Pheasants.

My birds won \$2 prizes this year.

B. P. ROCKS I have fine young stock of all varieties, from prize breeders. Prices right.
S. B. RED GAME
PIT GAME
EMBDEN GEESSE
AND
PEKIN DUCKS S. McCURDY, Carberry, Man.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS and GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Have a few extra choice cockerels of both varieties to spare yet. No more females for sale.

Address—S. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

"ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING from

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS \$2 and \$1 setting
S. C. BLACK ENGLISH ORPINGTONS . . . \$3 "
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS \$1 "

Orders booked at once. Delivery after 15th April. NOTE.—Our Single Comb White Leghorn pens are better than ever. Only a limited quantity of Orpington eggs to spare. Order at once if you want to secure a setting.

B. P. ROCKS I have a fine lot of young stock and all this year's breeders for sale cheap.
BLACK MINORCAS
BLACK HAMBURGS
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INDIAN GAMES Write for particulars.

Special low prices for next 30 days.

T. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

A grand lot of cockerels for sale.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.

If you want a cockerel to improve your stock, I can supply you birds bred for utility as well as points.

Address—

GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

Fifty pair of my noted strain half wild Bronze Turkeys. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GED. ETEL & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

MINORCAS. A few young stock of all varieties for sale, also young Gobblers from imp. 40 lb. Gobblers at \$2 each.
HOUDANS.
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M. B. TURKEYS. NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS, WINNIPEG.

EMBDEN GEESSE, BARRED P. ROCKS, W. WYANDOTTES.

I have a fine lot of Geese, both sex, and a grand lot Barred Rock Cockerels; also few choice W. Wyandottes Cockerels.—JOHN Kitson, Macdonald.

Does Farming Pay?

An article in the March number of the Review of Reviews gives an interesting account of "A Farmers' Balance Sheet for 1898." Referring to this article in a later issue, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, tells a most interesting story by way of contrast. The Farmer wants the young men on the farm to read this story and think about it. Isn't it true? Too many boys have it instilled into their minds that to be a farmer is to be a nobody and that to get away from the farm is to be somebody and to get on in the world. To be a clerk in a country village store is considered a step up in the world—a higher social plane. So long as boys are taught such ideas so long will they want to get away from the farm. Rather teach them that the same energy and push needed to make success in business life will make a greater success if applied to the farm and will carry a man to a position and influence beyond his most sanguine expectations. Read this story and mark the latter end of these two men:—

"Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm had been cut from the woods by the father, and endless toil had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productiveness. But even when the boys became of age it produced only a scant living for the family.

"The problem of a livelihood and a vocation forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien. They were strong, steady, and industrious. They had graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business. They knew it and did not complain. He had done the best he could. Reuben was tired of the country. He went to the town and apprenticed himself to a harness maker. Against the advice of his young friends, Lucien bought sixty acres of land and ran in debt for it.

"In a year Reuben was earning a dollar a day. After the day's work he wore a white shirt and collar and pointed shoes, because other people did, not because they were more comfortable. He had no debts. Lucien had fair crops, but they yielded little more than enough to pay interest on the mortgage. He wore a ragged shirt and patched breeches and cowhide boots. People said that Reuben was making a gentleman of himself and learning a trade in the bargain.

"In two years Reuben had completed his apprenticeship. He was now earning ten dollars a week. He hoarded in a house that had a fancy verandah and green blinds. His clothing improved. Lucien was still ragged; but he paid his interest and \$300 on his principal. People said that Reuben was bound to come to the front.

"Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$50 a month. He bought a house and lot on the instalment plan and paid for it within five years. The country people called upon him and ate dinner when they went to town. Lucien paid off the mortgage and owned the farm. People said that Reuben and Lucien were good citizens.

"In ten years more Reuben was still foreman of the shop. He received the same wages. He lived in the same house. He wore the same cut of shirt and the same kind of pointed shoes. He smoked Havana cigars. Lucien built a new house and barn. He had a good carriage and a driving horse. He smoked a pipe. The neighbors saw that every year he made some improvement on the farm. The barn was full of tools. He wore a white shirt when he went to town, and he had a pair of button shoes. People said that Lucien was becoming a prominent man; and his word was good at the bank.

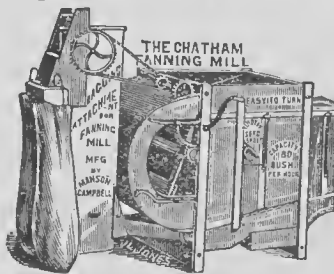
"Reuben began to complain that harness making was too confining. His health was

breaking down. The proprietor of the shop was selfish and would not die and leave the business to him. Harness making was not what it used to be. Lucien bought more land. He went fishing when he wanted to. Reuben came out now and then to spend a Sunday. The birds seemed to sing more sweetly than ever before, and the grass grew greener. Lucien indorsed Reuben's note.

"Lucien has pigs and cows and sheep and chickens and turkeys and horses. He raises potatoes and beans and corn and wheat and garden stuff and fruits. He buys his groceries, tobacco and clothes. Reuben buys everything. At the close of the year Lucien puts \$100 to \$300 in the bank or he takes a trip to Boston. Reuben does well if he comes out even. Lucien does not fret. Reuben grumbles.

"The moral is that the \$200 a year income farm is a more important factor in the national welfare than the \$50,000 income farm is. The one is in the reach of any industrious and intelligent man. The other is in reach of the few. The one is safe and steady. The other is speculative and uncertain. We need the moderate and modest farm to make citizens. We use the other to make money. The large money-making farm is a useful object lesson. It shows that business and executive ability can make money from the land as well as from a salt mine or a bicycle factory. But it is a fallacy to hold it up as the ideal in farming."

UNEQUALLED RECORD !!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

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The Nor'-West Farmer Binder.

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CHEAP,
HANDY.

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**ONE NEW
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and
ONE DOLLAR.

Consists of two hollow strips of brass, with wires for holding volume together. Each additional paper can be added as received. Holds from 2 to 1,200 pp., and forms a volume as complete as a book.

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THERMOMETERS,
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Horse and Cattle Food

**R. H. PEEL, ESQ.,
Winnipeg.**

Dear Sir,—In reference to "Peel's Horse and Cattle Food," I take much pleasure in saying that it is the best conditioner I have yet used. I had a horse that was completely run down, and after using several other foods and condition powders without success, I tried yours, and the result was far beyond my most sanguine expectations; in a few weeks he was a different looking horse. Being so well pleased with it I went out and sold to seventy or eighty parties and have yet to find one who would not recommend it.

Yours truly,

**GEORGE HART,
Carriage Builder, 655 William Ave.**

If your dealer does not keep it,
write for prices to

R. H. PEEL, WINNIPEG.

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HAVE YOU A COLD?**

They will suddenly disappear with
the use of

SUGDEN'S STAR PILLS

the best remedy on the market for
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Hoarseness, etc. Money refunded in
all cases where these pills fail to cure
Catarrh. Correspondence solicited.

**THE SUGDEN PILL & DRUG CO. LD.
WINNIPEG.**

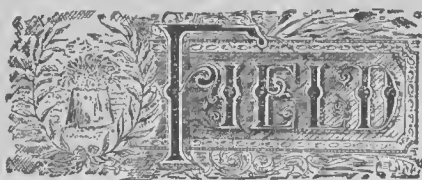
EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA



December Crop Bulletin.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just issued the last crop bulletin for the year. The actual yields as given fall very much short of 33,504,766 bushels, with an average yield of 20.33 bus. per acre, expected before harvest.

WHEAT.

The principal causes of shrinkage were a period of drought in August, when wheat was filling, and the ravages of the Hessian Fly. The most promising fields, especially on summer-fallow, from which 30 to 35 bushels per acre were expected, only yielded 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Shrinkage from the work of the Hessian Fly is estimated at from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the crop. The damage was most serious in the Red River Valley. The sample of the wheat is good, grading 1 Hard, 2 Hard, or 1 Northern, although a few cars in some districts are frosted. The absence of weed seeds in grain is specially noted.

District.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
N.W....	137,700	18.8	2,588,760
S.W....	682,965	16.20	11,077,692
N.C....	306,560	16.73	5,128,748
S.C....	390,770	19.	7,424,630
Eastern..	112,000	15.2	1,702,400

Prov., 1899...	1,629,995	17.13	27,922,230
Estimat'd yield..	1,629,995	20.55	33,504,766
Prov., 1898...	1,488,232	17.01	25,313,745
Prov., 1897...	1,290,882	14.14	18,261,950

OATS.

The oat crop was good, and the sample perhaps the best ever grown in the province; heavy, plump kernel, and free from smut.

District.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
N.W....	86,920	38.76	3,369,019
S.W....	196,020	39.	7,644,780
N.C....	90,160	38.2	3,444,112
S.C....	111,156	42.1	4,679,667
Eastern..	90,880	35.	3,180,800

Prov., 1899...	575,136	38.80	22,318,378
Estimated...	575,136	40.	23,003,126
Prov., 1898...	514,824	33.6	17,308,252
Prov., 1897...	468,141	22.7	10,629,513

BARLEY.

A fair crop, though the grain is reported small or thin.

District.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
N.W....	18,590	30.	557,700
S.W....	35,640	30.	1,069,200
N.C....	33,840	29.	981,360
S.C....	55,842	32.3	1,803,696
Eastern..	39,000	24.8	967,200

Prov. 1899...	182,912	29.4	5,379,150
Estimated...	182,912	30.25	5,532,972
Prov. 1898...	158,058	27.06	4,277,921
Prov. 1897...	153,266	20.77	3,183,602

FLAX, ETC.

The yield of flax is above the estimate, while rye nearly reaches it and peas are over 6,000 bushels short.

	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
Flax	21,780	14	304,920
Rye.....	3,217	20	64,340
Peas.....	1,366	15	20,490

POTATOES.

District.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
N.W....	2,837	165	468,105
S.W....	4,685	155	726,175
N.C....	3,250	175	568,750
S.C....	3,148	194	610,712
Eastern..	5,231	163	852,653

Province..	19,151	168.5	3,226,395
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ROOTS.

District.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bus.	Total Yield. Bus.
N.W....	1,739	338	587,782
S.W....	2,362	280	661,360
N.C....	1,050	207	217,350
S.C....	2,672	236	630,592
Eastern..	2,256	254	573,024

Province..	10,079	265	2,670,108
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Potatoes show a decrease of 26,643 bus. as compared with last year. Roots show an increase of nearly 200,000 bushels. This taken with the steady increase in the amount of barley and oats grown are gratifying figures, as indicating a stronger trend toward stock feeding.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

	Lbs.	Price.	Amount.
Dairy..	1,354,240	14.44	\$195,552.25
Creamery..	1,002,809	18.75	188,026.68
Total..	2,357,049		\$383,578.93

CHEESE.

Factory..	848,587	10½	86,980.16
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Total value

LIVE STOCK.

The number of beef cattle exported this season was 12,000. There were 25,000 yearlings, or stockers, shipped to the ranches in the Northwest Territories, and about 10,000 stockers shipped to the United States.

Hogs.—The supply of live hogs has not been sufficient for the wants of the province. There were none exported; on the other hand it is estimated that over 5,000 hogs were imported from Ontario by packing houses in Winnipeg in order to supply local demand. Packers in Winnipeg advise that during the month of November, now closed, the supply has greatly increased, and prospects are that this increase will continue.

STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

The number of stock in the province has remained almost stationary since a year ago. There has been a slight falling off in the number of cattle and swine, while horses and sheep show a small increase. The figures are as follows:

Horses..	102,655
Cattle..	220,248
Sheep ..	33,092
Pigs....	66,011

During the past two years a most remarkable exodus of farmers from the central, north and northwestern states, to the Canadian Northwest has taken place. There is little doubt that the possibilities of that country in an agricultural way are very promising. A great future is in store for the Canadian Northwest.—Midland Farmer.

WINDMILLS.

Power for Nothing.

Harness the wind with a

Canadian Airmotor

Will

CUT STRAW,
GRIND, PULP,

and put Water wherever you require it.



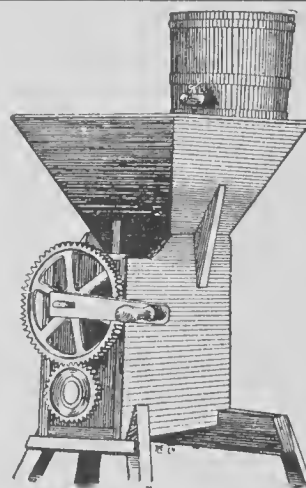
The Greatest Labor-saving Machine on a farm to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Ltd.

Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ont.

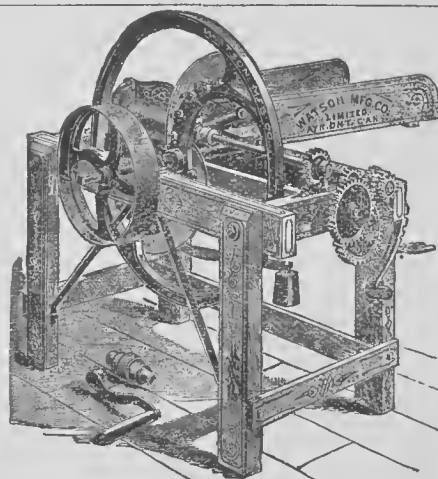
MANITOBA AGENTS: THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG.

A Machine for Pickling Wheat and other Grains.



As grain which contains smut is unfit for seed, and must be treated with a solution of Bluestone or Formalin to destroy the growth of fungi before it can be used for seed purposes, I claim that my invention facilitates the treatment of the grain with this solution in a thorough, complete and satisfactory manner. It is no experiment—a tried machine of three seasons. It has a double screw, one passing the grain through, the other bringing it back, thereby insuring the treatment of every berry. No other machine on the market has a double screw. Capacity 40 bus. per hour. Write for further information and prices to

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
CARBERRY, MAN.



WATSON'S
EXCELSIOR FEED CUTTER

Save money by using a Feed Cutter. The best feeders all use them. We have all sizes.

SLEIGHS.

Ask your dealer to show you Watson's IDEAL or CHALLENGE SLEIGHS. The value is right there.

John Watson Mfg. Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG MAN.

Entomology in the West.

The secretary of the Northwest Entomological Society attended the annual meetings of the Innisfail, Lacombe and Calgary Agricultural Societies and gave papers on the relation of certain insects to agriculture. His addresses seem to have been much appreciated by the members present. So far, the crops in the west have been particularly free from insect pests, but farmers can rest assured that sooner or later insect pests of one kind or another will be found to attack our crops. It has ever been so, and is likely to prove true here. Insects, which have been held in check by their environment in nature, find these conditions changed under cultivation. Sometimes certain insects will disappear altogether, because the peculiar conditions suitable to their development have been interfered with. Others again will multiply rapidly and become a menace. In a state of nature the conditions were not favorable enough to cause their rapid development, and consequently they were so held in check that the damage done by them was not noticed. Under the conditions which man, in his restless forward march, introduces, perhaps the check is removed and the large areas of grain crops may present the right conditions for successful growth and they become a menace. The study of the life of an insect is an interesting one in itself, but it becomes of much greater interest and importance when conducted with a view to finding out how we may defeat them in their inroads on our crops. It is along this line that a wide field of investigation and experiment is opened up that everyone can take part in and add to the knowledge already gained.

Threshing Machine Manufacturers Combine.

A Chicago report states that some 55 firms in the U. S., manufacturing threshing machinery and traction engines, had formed a combine or trust with a capital of \$50,000,000. This embraces all the large manufacturing firms except the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis., who have an agency in Winnipeg under the able management of D. B. Macleod. It has been reported several times that the Case Co. intended to join the combine, but the president says not, and that all stories to the effect that they will join are all only newspaper gossip. They have over 200 selling agents throughout the country and will control their own sales both in the U. S. and Canada.

The funny man of an American exchange gets off the following about the big crop of corn: "The corn belt veteran has broken his leg; he fell over an ear of corn, and another rolled over his leg and broke it. He was engaged in loading one on his low down trucks with a span of mules, and the rope broke. This was a corn on his foot that he was not figuring on."

The cost of getting wheat from Duluth to Great Britain is shown by a statement of expenses on 8,000 bushels sent from Duluth to Liverpool in October. The cost was a little over 21 1-10c., made up as follows: Elevator charges, 0.85c.; lake freight and insurance to Buffalo, 4.78c.; elevator charges and commission at Buffalo, 1c.; carried freight to New York, 2c.; charges at New York (demurrage, towing, transferring and trimming), 2c.; ocean freight and insurance to London, 9c.; shrinkage in weight, 0.50c.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

Among the many fraternal societies in the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Order of Foresters stands at the top as regards finances, having the largest surplus per \$1,000 of risk of any society doing business in this country. The membership now numbers nearly 34,000, and the surplus in the Insurance Fund at the end of September last was \$802,000, and it is increasing at an average of \$11,000 per month. The business of the society is confined to the Dominion, hence the death rate is very low, being only 4.56 per 1,000 of membership in the year 1898, and the average death rate since the organization of the society in 1879 has been only 4.94. The society is adding largely to its membership, new courts being established in all parts of the Dominion and the old courts are being strengthened. The insurance premiums are very low, being as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

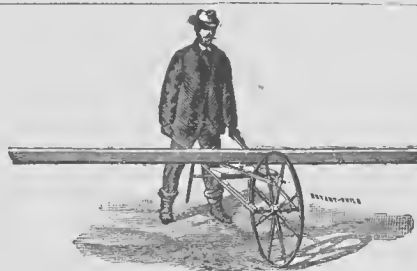
Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000.
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	1 20
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	1 30
30 to 35	45c	70c	\$1 05	1 40
35 to 40	50c	85c	1 28	1 70
40 to 45	55c	1 00	1 50	2 00

The Sick Benefit Department, though an optional feature, is very popular among the membership, upwards of 17,000 being enrolled in that department. The benefits are very liberal, considering the low rates charged, which are as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents.

For further information enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address

THOS. WHITE,
High Secy., Brantford, Ont.
R. ELLIOTT,
H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.,
Or Ernest Gartung, Brantford, Ont., or D.
E. McKinnon, D.H.C.R., Winnipeg, Man.,
or Win. Kirkland, D. H. Sec., Winnipeg,
Man.



THOMPSON Brome Grass Seeder

Manufactured especially for us.

It sows accurately and evenly Brome Grass and other chaffy seeds. For 1900 we have it manufactured with a double bottom. It will sow Clover, Timothy, Hungarian Millet, Rape, Crimson Clover or other small seeds. It is used and highly recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms. For circulars and other information, address—

Johnston & Stewart,
North Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Lilen Doyleys at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. **No Money Required.** Simply write and we send Doyleys postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doyleys returnable.

LINEN DOYLEY CO.
BOX N 5 TORONTO



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Cartwright, Oct. 24th, 1898.
Mr. S. S. Mayer—I wish to say right now and here that your Brown Liniment is far the best I ever used, and have in years past used a great deal. I would rather have it than any other Liniment I ever used. It never failed to cure for me. G. A. Cunningham, 25, 1-15.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

Jewellery

of every description in stock,
or made to order.

**RINGS, LOCKETS,
STUDS, PINS,**

Silver Novelties, &c., &c.

If our selection of your MAIL ORDER is not satisfactory, return at once, and we will exchange or refund money.

Andrew H.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp.

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Business Practice a special feature of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

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are made at St. Paul and Minneapolis by all trains from Pacific Coast and north-western points with the Wisconsin Central Railway, thus affording a comfortable and convenient journey to Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern and Southern cities via two modern trains, leaving daily. For further information apply to your nearest Ticket Agent.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent, MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Rapid Handling of Grain.

Among the items of interest connected with the commerce of Duluth, is the rapid loading and discharging of cargoes. The fastest elevators load grain into vessels at the rate of 1,000 bushels per minute, and one of them recently loaded an 80,000 bushel steamer in one and one-half

hours, including tying-up and leaving the dock. Recently a 180,000 bushel steamer lying at anchor in the bay at noon had returned to her anchorage at six o'clock, having taken on her cargo in the interim. The Duluth Superior railroads recently discharged 2,000 carloads of wheat in twenty-four hours. Iron ore is handled equally as rapidly at the ore docks, while the Great Northern's famous Buffalo ele-

vator, built of steel, has 3,000,000 bus. working capacity and 4,500,000 bus. storage capacity, and is claimed by the Great Northern to be the most complete modern elevator in the country, as well as the largest.

David W. Yull, Portage la Prairie, Man.:—"I would not like to be without The Nor'-West Farmer."—Dec. 16, 1899.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN, FARM AND GREENHOUSE.

It Pays
to Keep
Ahead!



Send for our
FREE 112 page Catalogue
For 1900.
**IT TELLS HOW TO
DO IT.**

WE ALWAYS KEEP AHEAD, and for 1900 are offering more **MONEY MAKERS** to farmers and gardeners, and more **PLEASURE GIVERS** to lovers of Flowers, than ever before. Here are a few new varieties of seeds of **SOLID MERIT**, tested on our own Trial Grounds, which no progressive farmer or gardener who is trying to get most returns from his land, time and labor, can afford to be without.

THREE GREAT GRAINS

"LIGOWO" OATS.—These wonderful new White Oats yielded at Indian Head Experimental Farm 92 bus. 32 lbs., and at the Brandon Farm 100 bus. 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, while stocks last, **\$2 per bushel.**

NEW "PRESTON" WHEAT, Bearded.—A cross between Ladoga and Red Fife, a few days earlier than Red Fife. Produced at Brandon Experimental Farm 48 bus. 30 lbs. No. 1 Hard Wheat per acre. Price per lb. **20c** post-paid.

"SENSATION" OATS.—An enormous yielding white variety. Very thin-hulled grain, weighing from 43 to 47 lbs. per measured bushel. Price, while stocks last, **\$1 per bushel** of 34 lbs.

THREE VEGETABLE KINGS

"EARLY SPRING" CABBAGE.—The only Extra Early Round Flat-headed Cabbage in the world. Yields one-third more than any other Extra Early Cabbage. Price per pkt. **10c.**, oz. **30c.**, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. **\$1.**

STEELE, BRIGGS' "WHITEHEAD" CAULIFLOWER.—A variety remarkable for its **extra earliness**, and certainty to head. A splendid variety for the West. Price per pkt. **20c.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. **10c.**

STEELE, BRIGGS' "PRIZE-TAKER RED GLOBE" ONION.—A new, large, handsome, globe-shaped Onion, solid and of pleasant flavor, a grand exhibition variety. Price per pkt. **10c.**, oz. **35c.**, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. **\$1.25**, lb. **\$4**

THREE WONDERFUL FLOWERS

"BABY" PRIMROSE.—A perpetual bloomer. Unexcelled for table, window or personal decoration. A great favorite with society ladies in large American cities. Price, plants each **15c.**

SWEET SCENTED CALLA.—A thousand dollar novelty. A White Calla Lilly, fragrant as the rose. Price of large bulbs, each **30c.**

BEGONIA "GRAF ZEPPELEN."—The finest tuberous Begonia yet produced. A mass of glowing scarlet flowers from May to September. Price bulbs, each **30c.**

A full description of these novelties, as well as a description of every Plant, Seed, Bulb, Grain, Grass, worth growing in Canada, will be found in our 1900 Catalogue. Sent Free.

It is the man who gets the **GOOD THINGS FIRST** who makes the money. Be the first to have these novelties in your neighborhood. **IT WILL PAY YOU.**

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE

**Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., TORONTO
ONT.**



The Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk.

A dozen years ago, when the idea of an experiment station for Manitoba was first projected, old David Glass, then M. P. P. for St. Clements, used all his influence to get it placed at East Selkirk, where, at the entrance gate of the country, every passer-by would have the chance to contrast the natural features of the district with the results of a few years of skilled cultivation. He offered as a free gift all the land needed for the purpose, but it was wisely decided to place the station where it now is, at Brandon, in the very heart of the farming country. But Mr. Glass' idea was a good one, all the same, and now Sir William Van Horne has stepped in to carry it out on his own account and on a scale never before dreamt of. The fitness of the country northeast of Winnipeg for good mixed farming has never yet had a fair chance of being proven, for though much of the land is capable of great improvement, the right means of making the most of it has never yet been tried. A little manuring, some well-planned surface draining, and possibly here and there a little liming, will, in a few years, bring out a pretty good idea of what can be made by judicious outlay on this style of country. Of course, there is plenty of money behind the present venture, but it is only the returns from moderate outlays, made in prudent ways, that can properly be pointed to as proof of the farming resources of the district.

Sir William Van Horne has acquired pretty nearly all the land round the C.P.R. station at East Selkirk to the amount of over 4,500 acres. A few spots of this have been squatted on, and farmed, but the bulk of it was young poplar scrub, withbarer stretches all through it. This summer a good breadth along the south side of the railroad track was brushed and a small portion plowed six inches deep. This is the only possible way to clear such land and prepare it for crops. But, besides the scrub, there has been a surprising turnout of stones and small-sized boulders on the small area that was plowed last summer. The land still untouched by the plow gives promise of a considerable turnout of stone over most of it. The mould on this land appears very fertile, but it will take a year or two before the sod rots and the land develops its full fertility. Three or four more years of work and waiting, and this will be one of the finest farms in the province, fit for the production of any kind of crop.

The buildings for this great farm will be on a rise of ground a couple of hundred yards south from the station, with Cook's Creek a short distance to the west. A stone cottage built for the manager and another for the hired man are already completed. Of farm buildings, a spacious horse stable, with roomy hay-loft above, is also completed, and cattle barns will be provided next year. A lofty water tank, surmounted by a windmill, is also completed and will supply all buildings with water. The present condition of the land does not invite a very early introduction of any stock except the horses needed to bring it under cultivation, but we understand Sir William proposes at the earliest possible opportunity to introduce some of his fine Dutch-belted dairy stock and a herd of

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE . .

Whitby, Ont. Magnificent buildings, pleasant and healthful surroundings, and the highest educational facilities in Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial Branches, and Domestic Science, account for the present marked popularity and success of the Ontario Ladies' College. Not only does it occupy the leading place in sound learning, but in those helpful and moulding influences that go to make up a strong, refined and noble character. Send for calendar to
Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph D., Principal.

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24TH YEAR.

Extensive courses of study under an efficient staff. Special advantages in Music, Art and Commercial Work. A cultured Christian home for young ladies. Pupils may enter at any time. Terms reasonable.

Rev. A. B. DEMILL, President.



BARLEY WANTED.

We are now in the market for

GOOD BREWING BARLEY

Farmers threshing early will do well to forward us samples.

EDWARD L. DREWRY,

Redwood Factories, WINNIPEG.

DON'T MISS THIS!

These Trees will Grow.

I have this year an exceptionally good stock of FRUIT BEARING PLANTS AND TREE SEEDLINGS. and offer for fall delivery Strong Seedling Trees at \$5.00 per 1000, or

A Collection for \$5.00

To consist of 100 maple or cottonwood seedlings, 100 southernwood or willow cuttings, for hedges, 100 raspberry (4 var.), 25 currant and gooseberry (4 var.) 6 rhubarb. The fruits are bearing sizes and the varieties the best suited to the climate.

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

The smallest size weighs about 50 pounds, and the largest one, which I make specially for oak or any other heavy scrub, about 65 pounds.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch, as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, being equal to six with a six-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

This capstan will be found to be just what is required for removing all large scrub, especially oak.

Owing to the labor strikes among the iron mills the past season, it was impossible to get steel the size used in these scrubbers, but will be in a position to fill all orders promptly the coming year.

Buy Brown's F. H. R. E. E. hook scrubber and take no other, as a less number of books will not work successfully in large as well as small scrub.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered.

Address, A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.

Cartwright, Man., May 3, 1899.

A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Please send me another Scrubber. I have sold the one you sent me, and the man who got it says he would not be without one, as it is a great success. Yours truly, J. P. McKibbin.

Hamiota, Man., May 5, 1899.

To Whom it May Concern: Having made a personal test of the Patent Land Scrubber, as manufactured by Mr. A. E. Brown, I find that it does away effectually with all kinds of scrub, root and branch. The amount of labor necessary, as compared with the old method of chopping, is very small. Anyone having Scrub to remove, even a small quantity, should procure one of these implements at once, it will pay for itself in two days, as I have proved to my own satisfaction. It will last a lifetime with proper usage. E. G. Brassey.

Maple Creek, N.W.T., July 10th, 1899.

A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Your Scrubber, as ordered by me, came to hand some time ago. I am well pleased with it. It is all that you claim for it. Yours truly, Chas. McCarthy.

Agricola P. O., South Edmonton,

May 20th, 1899.

A. E. Brown: Dear Sir,—Scrubber to hand O. K. I gave it a trial and am well pleased with the way it handles the scrub. The scrub here is very large. Yours truly, Chas. Armatage.



When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Shorthorns, as well as other kinds of stock. Altogether, this farm promises, when completed, to be an attraction of no common kind to every lover of good farming, as well as a decided ornament at the very entrance gate of the new West.

Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Convict labor is a subject we sometimes hear very freely discussed. The labor unions strongly object to the products of convict labor being sold in competition with the same class of goods produced by free labor, and in deference to this feeling the sale of goods the product of foreign convict labor is prohibited in the Dominion of Canada. In Minnesota, the manufacture of binder twine at the State prison has been followed for years. Binder twine has been a specialty at the Kingston penitentiary, with its 600 convicts, and at the one in British Columbia brick-making has been followed. At Stony Mountain farm work is that most naturally available, and 214 acres of land are under cultivation. The returns for the past year are not yet published, but for the previous year they show 75 acres of wheat, 55 oats, 31 barley, 11 potatoes, 3 garden, and 31 fallow. A considerable number of well-graded cattle are being kept, headed by a Shorthorn bull, bred by Andrew Graham. Pomeroy, full of promise and a credit to his breeder. A large number of pigs are also kept. All of the work on the farm and in the garden is done by convicts, under the supervision of Farm Instructor W. R. Grahame, who has been in that position for the last six years, before which he was farming on his own account in the neighborhood of Balmoral.

Learning that a proposal had been made to extend considerably the farming opera-

tions at the penitentiary, a representative of The Farmer went out to learn the lie of the land. In addition to the work done on the farm and garden every year, a large amount of labor is spent on a huge wall, which, if finished within the next 50 years, will enclose the buildings of the penitentiary. A good deal of useful work is done by other convicts engaged in learning tailoring, shoemaking and carpentering.

In the last report the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary speaks highly of farm work as a most suitable employment, conducive to both the physical and moral welfare of the convicts, and recommends its extension there. Col. Irvine, Warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary, says the same in his report. There is no risk of the farmers of the West complaining if the government were in this way to farm a whole township, and certainly the land already owned by the government to the south of the Mountain is admirably adapted for cultivation as a convict farm. Every foot of the land is in sight from the central building, the guard in charge of the men at work could signal from the further side of the farm, if necessary, and what is very much to the point, there has not been one escape from custody since Col. Irvine took control of the establishment. We believe that on his recent visit to the West the Minister of Justice was favorably impressed with the suggestions of Col. Irvine, and there is some likelihood of a gradual extension of the operations of the farm. It may be stated that besides the farm work proper, a long stretch of wire fencing has been put up and some very substantial work done on the grade leading south toward Winnipeg.

The success of farm work, as a means not so much of punishment, as of fitting a large class of convicts for useful work

after their discharge, is a strong article of Col. Irvine's professional creed. Close on half the total number sent to Stony Mountain are classed as laborers, many of whom have perhaps never learned to do anything in particular, and have gravitated into the ranks of tramps and criminals. Steady work, regular habits and firm but humane discipline, are, in his opinion, the means by which young men of this sort may be turned out at the expiry of their term of imprisonment, fitted by such training to become useful members of society. Hardened criminals should, in his opinion, be kept strictly separate from first offenders and sent to some other prison for treatment suitable to their character. The convicts entrusted with teams at the Mountain treat them well and take a pride in them; the same is true of the men in charge of cattle and pigs. With enlarged stabling and more horses, more crops and a great deal more stock could be raised at a very slight increase in actual expense. For example, if more cows were kept, the cream could be separated and sent to Winnipeg, while the skim-milk would be a great advantage to the young pigs, which, when taken from their dams and put on chop feed, stand still for weeks instead of growing right along, as would be the case if a little skim-milk were available. As it is, the pork raised in 1898 came to close on 15,000 lbs., of which part was used in the prison and part sold outside. By the prudent use of convict labor a large area of potatoes could be raised. On old land, foul with wild oats and stink-weed, a potato crop would give the opportunity for working out such foul seeds and afford a valuable example of progressive farming, such as Mr. Grahame, the present instructor, is well able to turn out, if given the opportunity.

It may be in the recollection of many of

SMOKERS!

No matter how high the wind
or how rainy the weather,
a good **LIGHT** can be
secured by using

EDDY'S WAX VESTAS MATCHES.



EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

CONTAIN

NO BRIMSTONE

and are consequently free from the sometimes objectionable fumes of the ordinary sulphur match. Ask for any of the following brands—

"EAGLE," "VICTORIA,"
"LITTLE COMET."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

our readers that last March The Farmer gave a sketch of a method by which an illustration station on a small scale could be operated with great advantage and at small cost at several points in the province, beginning with one in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. A small portion of this farm at Stony Mountain could be turned to account for such a purpose at a merely nominal cost, and, being within easy distance of Winnipeg, would, in conjunction with the other extensions sought by Col. Irvine, be made to do good service in promoting the cultivation of the large area of unimproved land now lying idle all round the Mountain.

Carberry.

Recently a representative of The Farmer took a run out to the Boyd ranch, 12 miles south of Carberry. The genial "Nat" was found at home and gladly showed us around. The horse is a nice comfortable one, and so are the barns, though of pioneer construction, being of poles and sods. In the stables we found accommodation for about 70 animals. Of the horses, some 15 are thoroughbreds among them are three fine stallions, David son, 10 years old; Experience, also 10 years old, and Fred Douglas, 6 years old, the latter being a horse of great merit. The young stock looked fine. A pure bred Clydesdale stallion is kept for home use; he is a horse of excellent quality and bone. About 70 head of cattle are kept, with a pure bred sire at the head of the herd.

Burnside.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure recently of visiting Kenneth McKenzie, Jr., at Burnside. He has purchased the old homestead from his father, who is now in California. It comprises a section and a half of land, with a handsome residence, the plans of which, with a photo of the house, were given on page 296, May 5th issue, and a barn 32x88 feet. On his own farm he has a barn 27x85 with an L 24x44 feet. In all, he is now farming 1,900 acres, of which 700 are now plowed for next year's crop. He has still 300 to plow, and will have 400 acres of summer fallow. In stock, Mr. McKenzie keeps about 50 horses, principally general purpose, with a few drivers, and about 50 head of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. The sire at the head of the herd possesses deep fleshing qualities, and many of the females possess the same valuable characteristics. About 20 Leicester-Shropshire grade sheep and from 60 to 70 head of grade Berkshires.

Asessippi, Nov. 30th.

G. O. Woodman, Esq.

Dear Sir.—I received through your agent the sum of five hundred dollars, being the full amount of loss through fire.

I thank you for the prompt and liberal manner of settling my claim and will always recommend anyone to insure with the Northwest.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY W. DUNKIN,
Asessippi.

Samuel Finigan, Bonnie Doon, Man.:—"I often wonder what the farmers of Manitoba would do if The Nor'-West Farmer ceased to exist."—Dec. 5, 1899.

J. J. Musgrove, Boissevain, Man.:—"I consider The Nor'-West Farmer ahead of anything of its kind, else I would not read it. Enclosed find renewal."—Dec. 14, 1899.

"PASTEUR" BLACKLEG VACCINE.

The original and genuine preventive vaccine remedy for Blackleg. Officially endorsed in all the cattle-raising States. Successfully used upon 1,500,000 head in the U.S.A. during the last 4 years. Write for official endorsements and testimonials from the largest and most prominent stockraisers of the country. "Single" treatment Vaccine for ordinary stock; "Double" treatment Vaccine for choice herds.

Registered "BLACKLEGINE" Trade Mark.

"Pasteur" single treatment Blackleg Vaccine ready for use (no set of instruments required). No. 1 (10 head) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 head) \$2.50; No. 3 (50 head) \$6. Easily applied. No experience necessary.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,
59 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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Our designs for this season have reached the top notch of excellence.



Chicago Aermotors,
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Are some of our leading lines.

Write us for Catalogues and Prices, or interview the Massey-Harris agent in your locality.

Joseph Maw & Co. MARKET SQUARE, Winnipeg.

EASTERN EXCURSIONS.

The Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will pay to holders of Eastern Excursion Tickets

A Commission of \$10 On Each QUARTER SECTION of C.P.R. LAND

sold through their efforts in the Eastern Provinces. Excursionists desiring to take advantage of this offer, and thus reduce the expenses of their holiday trip, should get full particulars from the Land Department of the Company at Winnipeg.

F. T. GRIFFIN,
Assistant Land Commissioner.

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner.

Or from any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

For RESULTS Advertise in The Farmer.



Christmas.

A wayworn stranger passing through the land
Had halted at the village inn one day—
His sweet young wife by curious gazers scanned,
Poor and unknown—uncared-for guests were they,
Room for them only in the stable found;
And while their angel escort hovered round,
In a rude stall that winter night forlorn
The Promised Child, the Prince of Peace, was born.

That white-robed choir proclaimed His royal birth—

This Wonder-Child, the Hope of all the ages,
"Glory to God on High, goodwill to earth,"

They sang in chorus, while the eastern sages,
Star-guided, eager, sought the Infant king,
Homage to pay and costly offerings bring;
And to the shepherds watching in the field,
The mystery of long ages was revealed.

O! gladsome light to ruined mortals given,
Deep sunk in sin and darkness and despair.
O! new and Living Way from earth to heaven—
We fling aside our earthly care and care.

Inspired by Thee, our hearts grow brave and strong,
Our souls responsive to the angels' song;

Thy matchless sacrifice of love they know,
But can they sing like us how much they owe?

Thou Christ of God, once more the day we welcome—

Held sacred to the memory of Thy birth—
Assured that when Thou wilt there surely shall come

A cloudless heaven—a new, unsullied earth,
Where there shall be "no night," no sin, no pain;

Where Thou, perennial source of bliss, shall reign—

The mighty work of man's redemption done,
Which in that lowly stable was begun.

—R. W. M.

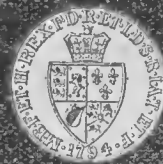
Winnipeg.

How Chopin Wrote His "Dead March."

Few people are aware of the extraordinary circumstances under which Chopin composed his famous "Dead March." The inspiration came to him in the study of M. Ziem, in the Rue Lepic, Paris, and was suggested by a story told him by that artist. M. Ziem had been one evening to the studio of Prince Edmond de Polignac with Comte de Ludre and M. de Valdrome. There was a skeleton in the studio, and among other Bohemian whimsicalities Prince Edmond placed the skeleton on a chair in front of the piano and guided its fingers over the keys. "Some time later on," says M. Ziem, "Chopin came into my studio just as George Sands depicts him, the imagination haunted by the legends of the land of fogs, besieged by nameless shapes. After frightful nightmares all night, in which he had struggled against spectres who threatened to carry him off to Hell, he came to rest in my studio. His nightmares reminded me of the skeleton scene and I told him of it. His eyes never left my piano, and he asked, 'Have you a skeleton?' I had none, but I promised to have one that night, and so invited Polignac to dinner, and asked him to bring his skeleton." "What had previously been a mere farce," continued M. Ziem, "became, owing to Chopin's inspiration, something, grand, terrible, and painful. Pale, with staring eyes, and draped in a winding sheet, Chopin held the skeleton close to him, and suddenly the silence of the studio was broken by the broad, slow, deep, gloomy notes. The 'Dead March' was composed there and then from the beginning to end."

The Latest, The Newest The Best.

GOLD STANDARD



INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS

½ & 1 lb Lead Packets – 3 & 5 lb Tins.

CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.



SEND NO MONEY

To quickly introduce our new brand of fine cigars, we offer these valuable premiums to new customers and agents.

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Send your address and the name of your nearest express office and we ship you for examination all the articles here shown: One box, full size, regular weight, finest cigars; one genuine curb pattern, fire gilt chain; one beautiful Intaglio stone charm, with gold-finished mountings, and also one open-face gold-plated, handsomely engraved stem-wind and set watch, fitted with a genuine American model ruby-jewelled Springfield movement. You can easily sell the cigars alone for more than we ask for the entire lot, thus securing, absolutely free, a watch, chain and charm, sold daily for \$8.00 to \$10.00. We have such confidence in the merit of our cigars that we ask not one cent in advance. Call at your express office and carefully examine cigars, watch, chain and charm. Then, if satisfied that you are getting a wonderful bargain, pay the express agent \$4.65 and express charges, and the goods are yours. Agents can make big money handling these goods. Home Supply Co., Box N 4, Toronto, Can.

WORK
DONE
WITH

THOROLD CEMENT

SPEAKS
FOR
ITSELF.



The above is a cut of FRANCIS J. STOTT'S CONCRETE BARN, BRANDON, MAN., taken in course of construction. The walls and floors are built entirely out of gravel and Thorold Cement, the size of which is 30x40x14 to plate. The walls are 1 ft. thick to plate, and gables 8 in.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

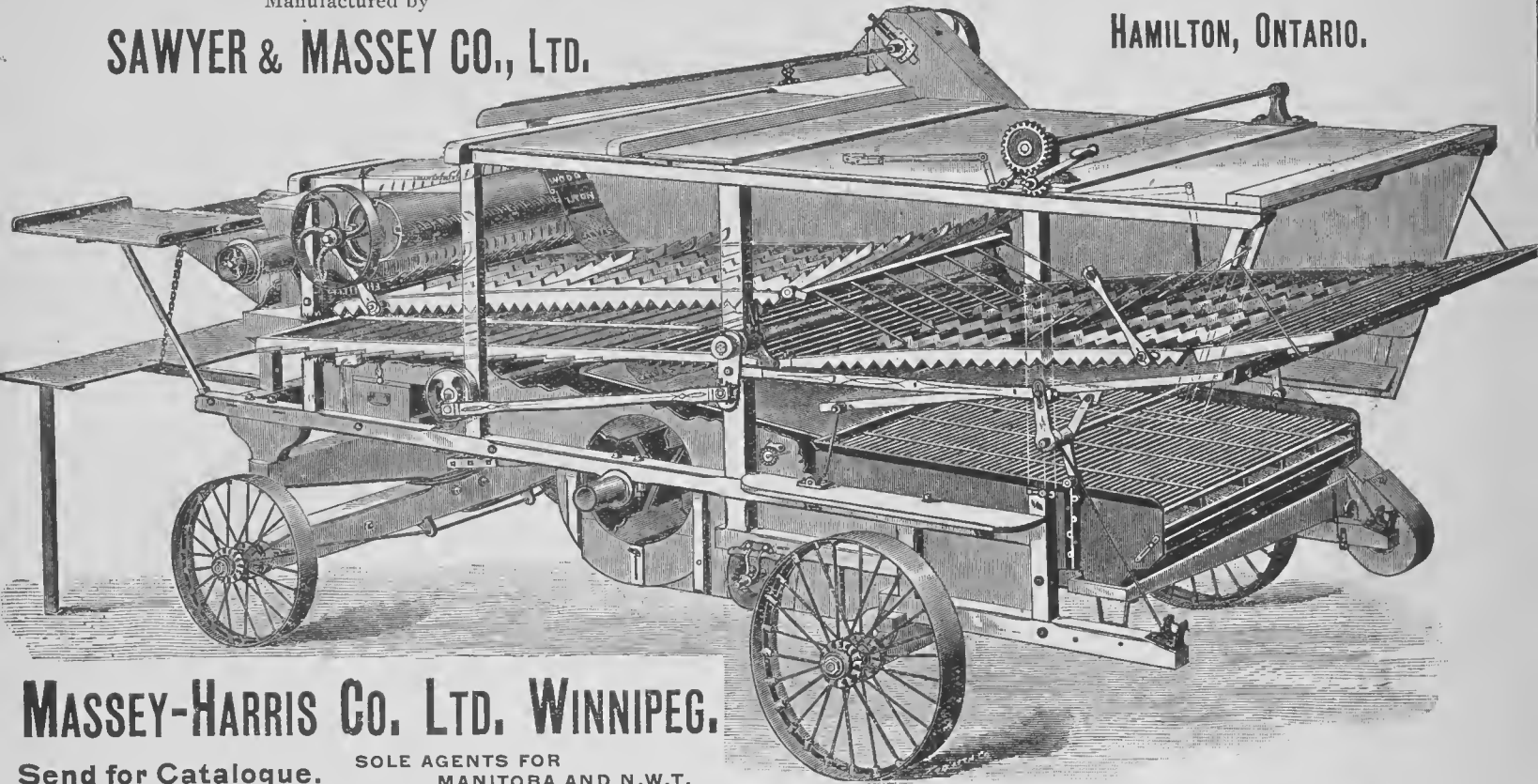
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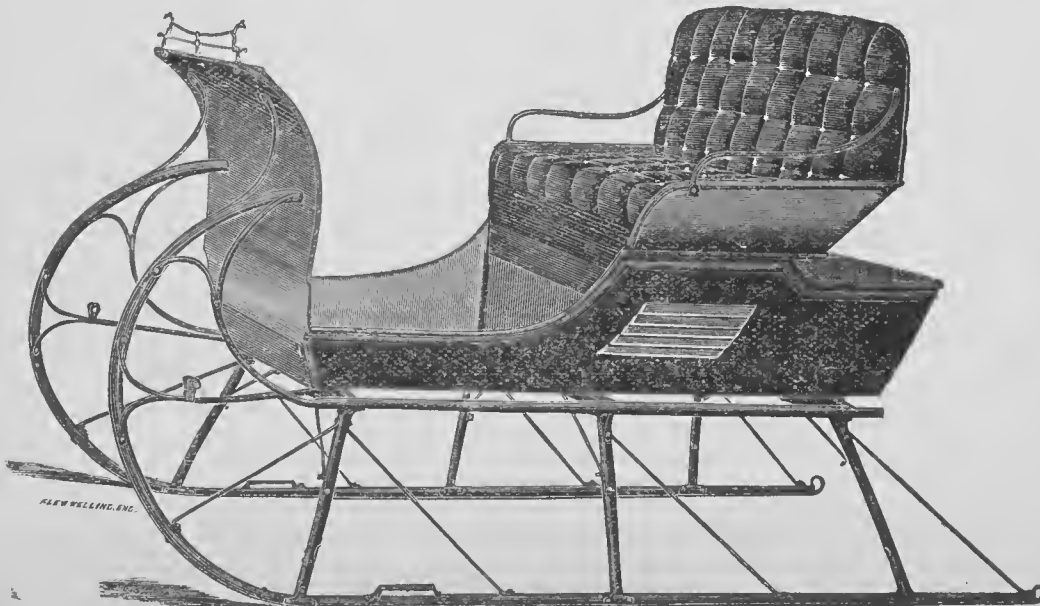
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Double bent knees of XX
hickory in all runners.

Shafts, runners and benches
of the same material.

Everything got up in first-
class style and finish.

Prices:

From **\$27** to **\$75.**

**FARM and
BUSH SLEIGHS**

At close prices.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cyril and the Gnome.

Written for The Nor'-West Farmer by Charles Battell Loomis.

(COPYRIGHT 1899.)

There was not a doubt about it, the post-box on the lamp post at the corner was bewitched. The people in the vicinity were most of them writers and wrote the loveliest stories that you ever read, and they always posted them in the lamp box



He left his room by means of a rope.

on the corner and had done so for years; indeed, some of the very loveliest stories had been posted twenty times in that same box. How they ever came back had often puzzled the letter box, who was of an inquisitive turn of mind, but they were certainly posted about once in so often.

That was before the box was bewitched. Now, no matter how many stories and poems and riddles and charades were dropped into the aperture, not one could be found when the postman made his rounds. The box was always empty. At first people thought that it was thieves, and a man was placed at the opposite corner to look as if he was just passing by, but although he stood in that attitude for one whole hour after a particularly large batch of literature had been dropped into the box by at least six different writers, and although he watched that box as carefully as a sleepy man could, yet not a soul opened it. But when the postman came around it was perfectly empty. Perhaps I have not been explicit enough, if you know what that means. Letters posted in the day time were not lost. It was only after dark that the bewitchment took place.

Now, there was one writer who never wrote anything but fairy stories, and she had a son about ten years old who knew that there were fairies. He pitied children

who said, with a lofty air, "Oh, yes, when I was a kid I believed in fairies, but I found out long ago that there were none." He used to say to these superior boys and girls: "How do you know there aren't fairies? The world is a large place and there are many nights when you sleep from eight until seven next day. How can you be sure that the fairies do not hold revels somewhere at night? And, if anywhere, why not in Winnipeg?" And then the others would say: "Oh, we don't want to argue. Believe in fairies if you want to, and play with blocks and dolls, too, but we're beyond such things."

Well, now, for my part, I'm going on sixty, and yet I wouldn't say there are no fairies, because what would become of the beautiful and authentic history of Cinderella if it were proved that fairy folk were imaginary? No, there are fairies, depend upon it, and if we haven't seen them it's our misfortune. I never saw the Cape of Good Hope, but I'm sure it's around some where.

This is a good deal of talk, it seems to me, and nothing at all about that lamp box. Well, Cyril Merton, who believed in fairies, was sure that a gnome was in the box, and that he was living on letters. He said nothing to any one, but one night after he had gone to bed, and all the house was quiet, he arose softly and dressed himself



The Gnome sat himself down cross-legged on the top.

and left his room by means of a rope which he had concealed there that day. Then he went to the lamp box.

He had small, delicate hands and he put one in the aperture and felt for the letters. There was not one. Then he posted an envelope containing nothing but blank paper and putting his ear to the

opening he listened. He could distinctly hear little jaws champing and paper being torn. He was now perfectly sure that there was a bad little fairy inside the box. So he put his mouth to the aperture, and said:

"Little gnome, little gnome, come from within

To eat up the letters is surely a sin."

I don't say that the gnome would have minded you or me or any of those children that don't believe in fairies, but I do know that as soon as the gnome heard Cyril's voice he oozed out of the aperture and sat himself down cross-legged on the top. He was about the size of a squirrel and wore a tight fitting suit made of woven grasses of different shades of green. A little bit of the envelope of the letter that Cyril had posted was sticking to his lip, but the rest was evidently eaten.



Cyril felt himself rise to his window as if he were floating on a bit of dandelion down.

Cyril came to business at once. He said: "Don't you know, little gnome, that you're making trouble for a great many people? Most all who live around here write stories, and they get their living by selling them. If you eat all their stories, after a while they won't have any money to buy food and clothes, and then they will all starve."

The little gnome grinned and began to whistle; the faintest, highest whistle you ever heard. "I don't care for people," he said, finally. "People are never kind to me. I'm after a story; that's why I eat the letters. You see the king of the gnomes has offered the hand of his daughter in marriage to the gnome that can tell the best story, so I've been eating these letters steadily for a month now, in hopes of learning one, but I don't seem to get one into my head—only in my mouth—and I'm afraid that before I learn one some other gnome will step in ahead of me and marry the princess. She's a beautiful creature, as green as a katydid, and her eyes are as red as fire."

Cyril felt like laughing at the idea of learning a story by eating the paper on which it was written, but he was too courteous to do so. He said: "Now, Mr. Gnome, you've gone about this business the wrong way. You've eaten up a lot of valuable manuscripts, and they haven't done you any good at all, but I can teach you stories just as fast as you want to

learn them, if you'll come up to my house any night."

The gnome showed his delight in his little green face. "Oh, I'll come all right, only I don't want you to have a crowd there to look at me. I'm not fond of human beings. You're the only one that was ever civil to me, and I won't forget it."

"Come on now," said Cyril, so the gnome jumped to the pavement and skipped along beside Cyril, whistling in his tiny shrill way, and they soon came to the rope hanging from the window.

"Here, don't try to climb that," said the gnome, as Cyril twisted the end around his wrists and swung himself off the ground. "I know a way worth two of that. Put your foot on my head."

"I'm afraid of hurting you."

"Put your foot on my head, I say," said the gnome, in a tone that invited obedience. Cyril placed his foot upon the little man's head and felt himself rise to his window as if he were floating on a bit of dandelion down. By the way, why do they call it dandelion down when it's up most of the time?

When Cyril and the gnome were in the

we all go to bed at three in the morning and get up at eight in the evening."

Cyril looked at his clock. It was five minutes to three.

"I'm sorry to hurry you," he said, "but if that's the case, you'd better be going."

"Well," said the gnome, "I thank you for the story, and you may depend upon it, I won't eat up any more of those inky old letters. They didn't taste good a bit, and if I hadn't loved the king's daughter, very much I wouldn't have eaten one."

"Come again to-morrow ni—" began Cyril, but the gnome had vanished.

He waited a week, but the little imp did not come back. On the other hand, no more letters were lost and the writers were so encouraged that they wrote an unusual number of beautiful stories, and I dare say you may read some of them in the magazines before long.

Cyril knew that it would be foolish for him to tell his neighbors that he had caught a gnome eating their letters, because they were not enlightened enough to believe him, but he did tell his mother, and she said: "Well, I suspected as much. I

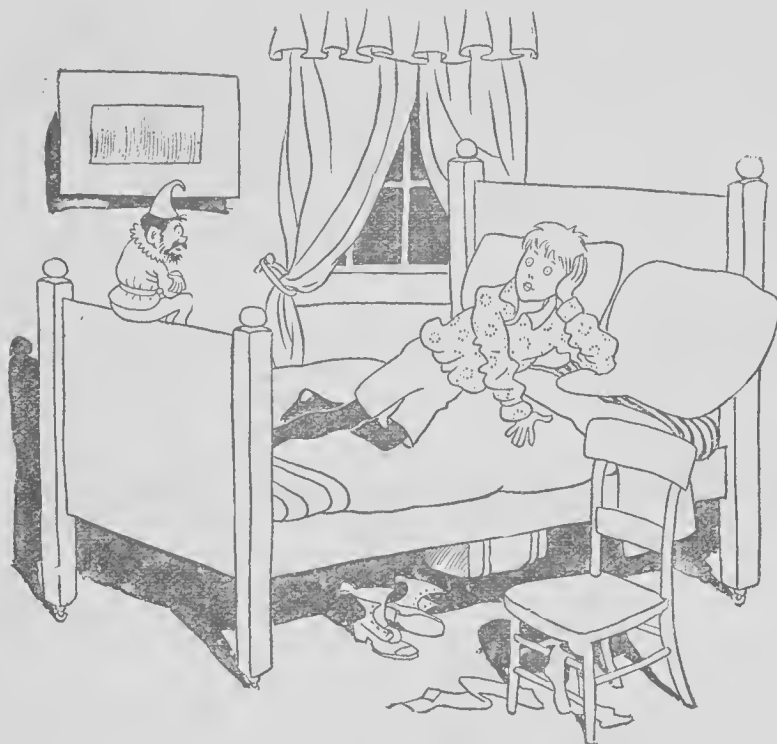
was the best story he'd ever heard, and he gave me his daughter's hand as he had promised, and I've been so busy getting ready for the wedding that I haven't had time to come before. You see, I had to engage a big orchestra of crickets and katydids and frogs and locusts, and I had to go to Japan for them, because the finest insect musicians are Japanese. It takes time to go to Japan even the way I travel, on a moonbeam. We're to be married to-morrow night, and I've brought you a piece of wedding cake and a present. Only don't eat the cake until to-morrow, or it will make you dream. And now I must be going, as it's most three o'clock."

Cyril got up and shook hands with the little fellow, sincerely sorry that he was going.

"Just think," said the gnome, "if you hadn't come that night I would still be eating those horrid, inky old manuscripts and never getting any story at all for the king. Oh, I wish you could see the princess. She's a young little thing; only two hundred, but she is so pretty. Well, I must be going. Here's the cake and here's a pin to remember me by. It's an emerald made out of a real katydid. Bye-bye."

And the gnome vanished.

In the morning Cyril found a piece of trapezoid on his pillow. That was the wedding cake. He did not eat it. But he has the emerald pin to this day.



Cyril threw himself upon the bed and the Gnome sat upon the foot-board.

room, the former threw himself upon the bed and the latter sat upon the foot-board.

"Now, tell me a story that will please the king."

So Cyril told him "Puss in Boots," and he was delighted.

"Say, did you make that up?" said he, when Cyril had finished.

"No, it's older than we are," said the boy. You see he knew a good deal.

"Not older than I am," said the gnome, decidedly. "I'm going on a thousand and two."

"Phew!" said Cyril. "You don't anywhere's near look it."

"I don't feel a day over nine hundred, but then all my family are very young feeling. My grandfather is four thousand and you'd never take him to be over three thousand seven hundred. It's because we're very particular not to let the sun shine on us. I've never seen the sun in my life, but I had a cousin who followed the human's proverb, 'Early to bed and early to rise,' and the sunshine shriveled him up so that he looks hundreds of years older than he is. He used to go to bed at seven in the evening and get up at six in the morning, and

knew no thieving letter carrier could have gotten away with them."

"But he didn't come back," said Cyril, half crying, "and he said that he was going to tell me how the king liked the story he had learned."

"Give him time, my dear," said his mother. "I take it as a good sign. If the story hadn't suited, he would have been back for another. I dare say that he is busy getting ready for his marriage."

And that night the gnome proved that Mrs. Merton had guessed right for, after Cyril had been sleeping some hours, he was awakened by a breath of cold air upon his face, and opening his eyes he beheld the little gnome sitting upon the pillow by his side.

"You're a brick," were his first words to Cyril.

Cyril was wide awake in an instant, and he said: "So the king liked it?" He jumped out of bed the better to listen. As for the gnome, he leaped to the foot-board and crossed his knees in the drollest way imaginable.

"Like it?" said he. "Why, I thought he'd never stop laughing. He said that it



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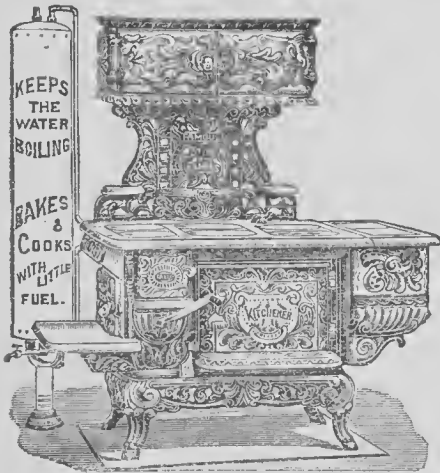
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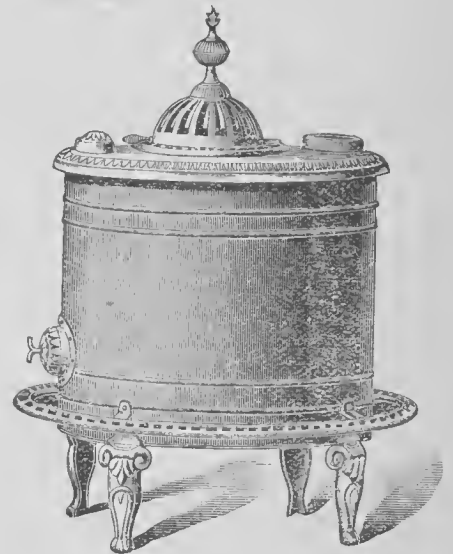
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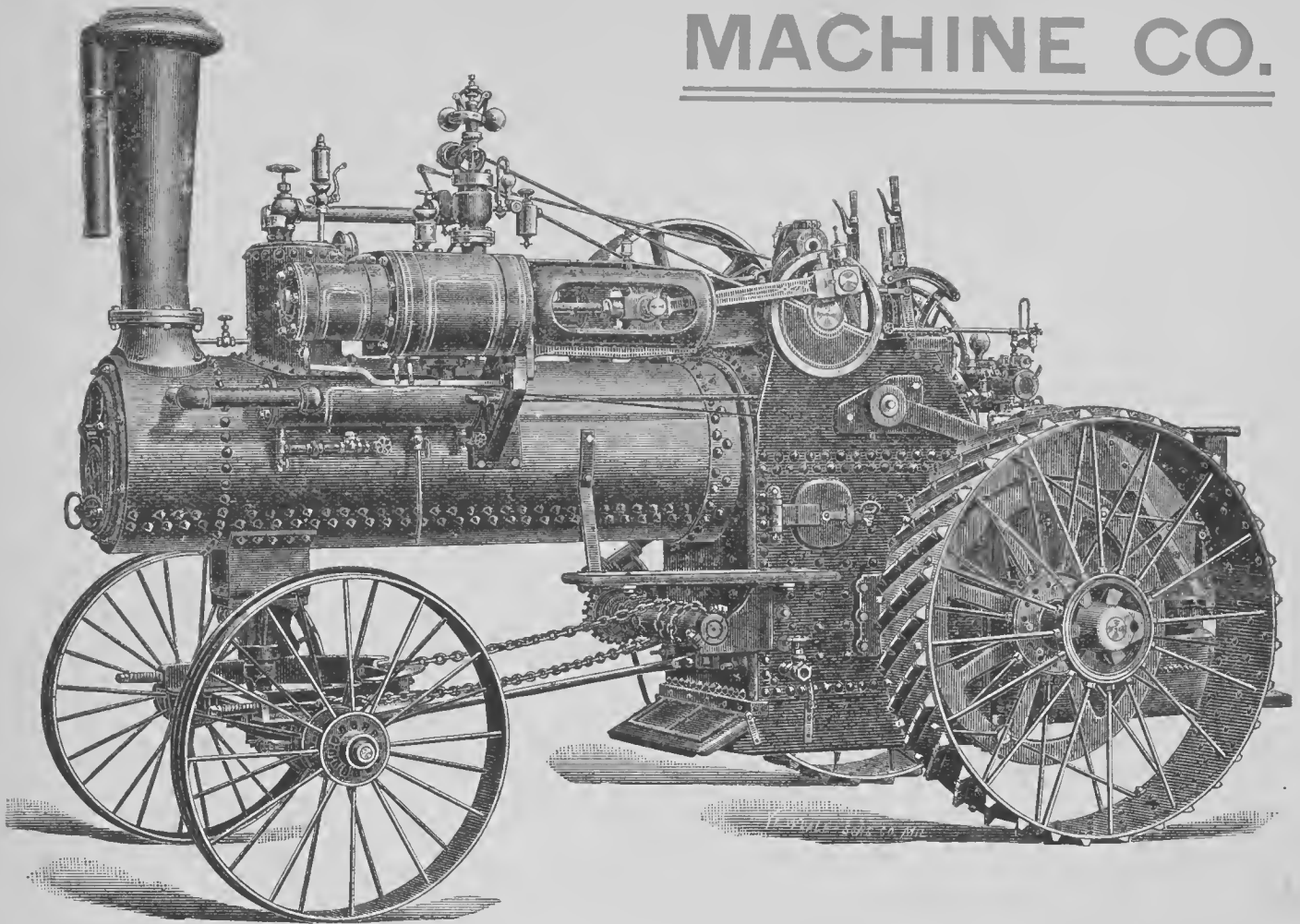
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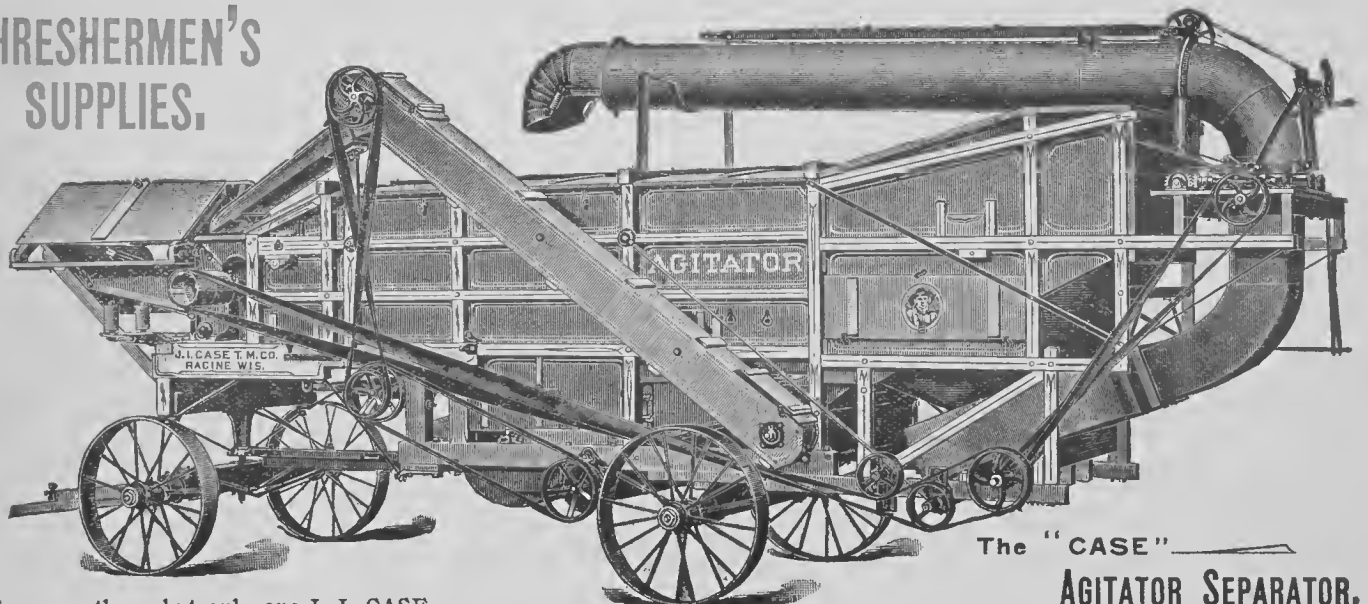
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Winnipeg Branch.

The Old Fashioned Christmas Dinner.

One ol'-fashioned Chris-mas dinner's wuth a dozen now-a-days,
That's delivered by Instalments, in the sleek new-fangled ways.
Take me back, O almanac! to the time when sev'ral "courses"
Come together in a bunch, an' unlted all their forces!
'Twas a time when j'ined together, old an' young an' saint an' sinner
Could be found all gathered round one old-fashioned Chris-mas dinner!
(Thus said Ahab Adams, merchant, from a stress of thought to free him,
To his brother Shuhal Adams, who had come from Maine to see him.)

Offt I think that dinner over—how once more I'd like to try it!
But, you see, it can't be managed: all my money wouldn't buy it.
Can't fetch hack the old-time frame-work; can't arrange the proper meetin':
Most of all the folks I'd ask here, long ago has quit their eatin'.

First I'd want a slice o' winter that would fetch out what was in you;
Air a haft o' glitterin' bladès sharp as if they meant to skin you;
Froze-up cloud-boats near the hills, tryin' hard to make a landin',
Trees with snow-white blankets on' sleepin' like the hosses, standin';
Fences peakin' through the drifts, clear plate-glass across the river—
All the chimneys breathin' steam crawlin' upward with a shiver;
Sun a yellow chunk of ice; failed to furnish any heatin',
An' remains for nothin', 'cept to be present at the meetin';
Citters in the barn sharp-set as they was before you fed 'em;
Snow and frost unusual sassy—yell out every time you tread 'em.
That would be a val'ble mornin', wuth the trouble of app'isin'!
Glad that Christmas happened 'round, on a day so appetizin'!

Then I'd want our Dad on deck—up an' down as last year's cider—
Made us toe the mark, you know—hut a fust-class good provider.
When he slung his hanner out—"Come an' hev a Chris'mas dinner,"
Every one that got the word knowed his stomach was a winner.
How they hus'led through the snow!—horses kep' their bells a-ringin',
Runners creakin' like a sign—gals a-cacklin' an' a-singlin';
Ol' folks wrapped up double-bulk—baby-hundles haf a dozen—
Dogs that wouldn't have thanked the dogs of the king to call 'em cousin!
So I'd hev 'em come an' come, ere the morning hour was through with;
Come in wagon-loads on runners—more than we knowed what to do with!

Mother—wouldn't I hev her there?—would I!—well, somehow or other,
I hain' learned so I kin speak stiddy yet, concernin' Mother.
I see times that I would give half my days of growin' older,
For a half an hour of her, with her gray head on my shoulder.
(Thus said Ahab Adams, merchant, proud of his success, with reason,
And his good financial prospects growing brighter every season.)

—Will Carleton in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December.

Dad's Trousers.

A poet writes: "When dad has worn his trousers out, they pass to brother John, then mother trims them round about and William puts them on. When William's legs too long have grown, the trousers fail to hid 'em so Walter claims them for his own, and hides himself inside 'em. Next Sam's fat legs they close invest, and when they won't stretch tighter, they're turned and shortened up for me—the writer. Ma works them into caps and rugs, when I have burst the stitches; at doomsday we shall see, perhaps, the last of dad's old breeches."

There is one body that knows more than anybody, and that is everybody.

Borrow With Care.

The man who hires money to work for him needs to know what wages he can afford as accurately as if he hired men. Peter Cooper, it is said, taught this lesson to a friend who was talking of borrowing for six months at three per cent. We clip the following story:

"Why do you borrow money for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked.

"Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years."

"Are you in earnest?" asked the would-be borrower.

"Certainly I am. I will discount your note for ten thousand dollars for three years at that rate. Will you do it?"

"Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Very well," said Mr. Cooper. "Just sign this note for ten thousand dollars, payable in three years, and give me your check for eight hundred dollars, and the transaction will be complete."

"But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

"You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty-six months at three per cent. per month amounts to one hundred and eight per cent., or ten thousand eight hundred dollars. Therefore, your check for eight hundred dollars just makes us even."

Cooling Food Quickly.

The problem of cooling food quickly without ice has at last been solved. How often this is required every cook knows who has made her custard late and wants to have it cool quickly. The best plan is as follows: Remove the pot containing the custard, for instance, from the fire and pour the contents into a bowl or pitcher that will hold it. Then wrap a cloth that has been soaked in cold water around the bowl or pitcher, covering all of the outer surface. Stand the vessel in a window through which there is a draught, and the evaporation of the water in the cloth will cool the custard more quickly than if it had been put into the ice box and melted all the ice. It is surprising how quickly the food to be cooled is reduced in temperature by this method, but it is one so simple and easy that anyone can try it for herself the next time she wishes to cool anything rapidly.

"He's filling his last cavity," mournfully said a young dentist, as they lowered the coffin of his deceased partner into the grave.

"My Uncle Frank is a veritable Klondike."

"Why, how's that?"

"Plenty of wealth, but cold and distant."

Housekeeper—"Pretty specimen you are to ask for help. The dirt on you is an inch thick."

Tramp—"Yes, mum; times are very hard, mum, and funeral expenses come high. I'm leavin' it on so that when my time comes I won't need burying."

Charlie (at the cattle show)—"Well, those animals are nothing to talk about; they're nothing to what my folks can do. Why, my father raised the biggest calf ever seen."

Tom (interrupting)—"My dear boy, I don't doubt it."

John.

"Just as the twig is bent
The tree will be inclined."
This truth the teacher tried to press
Upon John's vacant mind.

The hoy was slow to move
And slower yet to learn,
He never cared to get head-marks,
Nor any "merits" earn.

It grieved his parents sore
To see their son so dull,
They knew he well deserved the name
Of "Appleton's numskull."

They coaxed and scolded him,
It sometimes made him mad,
But never did him any good,
He no ambition had.

At last they gave it up,
They could but hope and wait
That something might bestir his mind
Before it be too late.

One evening, when he came home
From school, his father said,
"Well, John, how did things go to-day,
Who in your class stands head?"

The hoy looked up and smiled,
Then put his basket by,
And coming to his father's side,
He said, "Why, father, it is I."

The father was so glad
That tears his eyelids lined,
"Just as the twig is bent," John said,
"The tree will be inclined."

"Our teacher taught me that,
And showed me an old tree,
All gnarled and twisted to one side,
As crooked as could be.

"He said when we are young
That we to choose are free
To make our lives like tall, straight oaks
Or like that ugly tree.

"It scared me when I thought
That I might be a man
Without a mind like other men,
So I right then began.

"I always hated hooks,
They seemed so very hard;
I'd rather watch the crickets hop
Or something in the yard.

"To-day I got up head,
And there my place shall be
Until I make up what I've lost,
And you'll be proud of me."

He kept his purpose true,
Nor e'er flagged again,
To-day his name ranks in the list
Of educated men.

—Atwood Miller.

He (affianced to the widow)—"How embarrassing it will be, when we die, to meet your first husband?"

The Widow—"Well, yes; but it is possible, my dear, that you and the sainted dead will abide in different regions. That is my hope."

Manitoba & North-Western Ry. Co'y.

Time Card, Oct. 16th, 1899.

		WEST	EAST
Winnipeg	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	8 30	
Winnipeg	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 30
Portage la Prairie	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	10 30	
Portage la Prairie	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		13 25
Gladstone	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	12 05	
Gladstone	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		12 10
Neepawa	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	13 05	
Neepawa	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		10 45
Minnedosa	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	14 05	
Minnedosa	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		10 05
Rapid City	Ar. Mon., Fri.	7 15	
Rapid City	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	15 30	
Rapid City	Lv. Mon., Fri.		8 05
Rapid City	Lv. Tues., Thurs.		16 30
Birtle	Lv. Sat.	17 00	
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs.	17 05	
Birtle	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		7 30
Binscarth	Lv. Tues., Thurs.	18 00	
Binscarth	Lv. Sat.	17 40	
Binscarth	Lv. Mon.,		8 10
Binscarth	Lv. Wed., Fri.		5 50
Russell	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	18 55	
Russell	Lv. Wed., Fri.		4 45
Yorkton	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	22 30	
Yorkton	Ar. Sat.	20 40	
Yorkton	Lv. Mon.		3 15
Yorkton	Lv. Wed., Fri.		1 45

W. R. BAKER, A. McDONALD,
General Manager. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Natural Wonders in the Souris Valley.

To the lover of the wonderful in Nature the rolling prairies do not possess that charm that is to be found further west in our well-known mountains. Still there are places scattered here and there over the prairie that have much more

valley very extensive. . . . As we continued riding up the river slowly, we observed a number of Indians coming rapidly towards us. From the open manner in which they approached we saw that their intentions were friendly, so we awaited them, choosing, however, a good position for observing them as they neared us. A few had guns, but the majority were armed with bows and arrows. They

cee," from which the locality derives its name. The Indians never pass this stone without making some offering to the Manitou (which to their minds it represents), such as rubbing vermilion on it, or depositing beads, tobacco, or the like in the crevices. It is also covered with rude designs carved with their knives in the soft surface of the stone."

Just how these monuments were formed is hard to say. It is generally supposed that a wearing current of some kind may have helped to wear away the softer under stone, leaving the harder portions standing as sentinels. This may have been the beginning and during the glacial period heavier streams may have washed out the valley of the Souris as it now stands, leaving here and there mounds such as "Sugar Loaf Hill," with their layers of clay, sandstone, limestone and lignite coal. In later years fire ran over the rocks and clays, giving them a bright red appearance.

Approached from the west "The Pierced Rocks" have a very impressive appearance, standing out on the heights in a striking way. Ascending the heights from the valley these wonderful rocks are found to run back toward the prairie for hundreds of yards. In some places the rocks are in parallel lines and for miles along the banks of the river, grotesque forms may be seen. The base rock is a soft, yielding sandstone, easily cut with a knife, while the top or cap is much harder, and withstands the wear of the climate. It truly is a wonderful place, but nature is ever at work and each year sees some change. The rock is becoming shaky, it is only a matter of time when it and any others of the rocks will lose their resemblance to their names. The gap or opening in "La Roche Percee" is widening every year, and it is not long since that another rock near it was so close that a man could step from the one to the other, now they are nearly thirty feet apart. For many years travellers and tourists have been in the habit of carving their names in the soft rock until it is literally covered with names and dates, the earliest being that of H. L. Lewis, 1846.

Among the many fantastic forms near "La Roche Percee" is the "Little Pierced Rock." It resembles the larger one and, too, is showing the wear of time. "The Stone Indian's Head" is the name given to another strange form and an imaginative mind can see, in the pillars standing all round him, fantastic forms, in which the fancy may find resemblances to giants'



La Roche Percee.

Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow, Assa.

than a passing interest to the lover of the wonderful in Nature. One of these gardens of delight is to be found in the upper valley of the Souris River. Here the perty strata of the rocks has led to the formation of queerly shaped masses of capped rocks that for centuries were sacred places to the various tribes of Indians that roamed the plains. Here the Indian in his hunt after buffalo stopped his chase and worshipped in awe at the great rocks standing like sentinels on the banks of the river.

The early French voyageurs, who gave the river its name, Riviere la Souris, found a sentinel rock standing out against the sky through which the elements had pierced or eaten a hole and they promptly named it "La Roche Percee," or "the pierced rock," which name has been extended to the whole group surrounding it. This sacred place is only one tenth of a degree north of the present international boundary, and about nine miles south of Estevan. It is not to be wondered, then, that in his famous expedition across the prairies in 1857, Captain Palliser should hear about this sacred spot and want to see La Roche Percee. Accordingly, in August, in company with Dr. Hector, his able assistant, they journeyed from Fort Ellice south to see this famous Indian shrine. In his diary of August 20th. Captain Palliser says: "The only animals we have met since leaving Fort Ellice up to this point are bands of prairie antelopes, but we had not proceeded far after breakfast when we came in sight of two buffalo bulls, which I killed. As this hunt occasioned a delay of some time, when once again started, we pushed on fast in order to reach the Souris river by nightfall."

August 21st.—"When day broke this morning we discovered on the opposite bank of the river a large camp of Indians, from the glistening of their white tents in the rising sun. We rode off to examine the river and the banks of the valley through which it runs. We found the

turned out to be a party of Stoney Indians of the Plains (Assiniboines) from the camp we had observed in the morning. A little to the south of us were some wonderfully-formed rocks, among which the most remarkable was "La Roche Percee."

Dr. Hector, in describing "The Pierced Rocks" at this time, says: "The manner in which the sandstones decompose gives rise to curious figures, which the Indians regard with superstitious dread. Hard concretions occur, which resist the action of the atmosphere for a much longer period than the softer portions, and they thus become isolated and perched on natural pillars, which are grouped as if they formed the ruins of ancient buildings. One of these pillars standing out from the side of the valley is perforated by a large hole, and is "La Roche Per-



The Ancient Fort Ruins.

Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow, Assa.

tables, rustic seats of enormous size, amphitheatres, animals of all kinds, etc. About one mile from "La Roche Percee" is to be found what is called "The Ancient Fort," from the peculiar resemblance to a fort in ruins. Quite close to it are what look like petrified logs, looking as though a large tree had been cut down, sawn into saw-log lengths and left there.



Picnic Party on Sugar Loaf Hill.

Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow, Assa.

These logs do not show in the accompanying illustrations.

Following down the south bank for some distance one comes to a single prominent rock standing out as a pillar in a conspicuous place, from which a very wide view of the valley can be obtained. It is called "The Scout's Stone." These fantastic forms continue to be met with for five miles down the river from "La Roche Percee." At this point some rocks rival in beauty those already spoken about. Lying on the slope of the valley here are "The Four Mushrooms." Their appearance is very unique. Near by are the "Picture Rocks," great masses of sandstone on which travellers have carved their names as well as on "The Pierced Rocks." Both these rocks also contained illustrations of the chase, war, etc., done by the Indians. Caves are to be found in the "Picture Rocks," and many fantastic forms around here make it a place of great interest. One object is of particular interest and always catches the visitor's eye. This is "Wa Kaw Tonka's Arm Chair." One side of the chair has the pierced stone so characteristic of the formation along the Souris valley. Wa-kaw Tonka's seat was connected with the Devil worship of the Indians and a favorite resort of its believers.

The north side of the Souris river bank is marked by the same formation as characterizes the south side. West of the "Picture Rocks" we find "Sugar-Loaf Hill," a mound so named because of its resemblance to a sugar loaf.

We give an illustration of a picnic party on this hill. The grade of the Soo line can be seen in the distance, while in the lower left hand corner is what is called "The Badger's Head" may be seen. At another place on the north bank the rocks take the striking appearance of a number of Indian tents and teepees. Further west the rocks are more or less columnar in appearance, looking something like palisades. Here too is "The Moccasin Rock," right on the brink of the stream. The portion called the "moccasin" is about forty feet long, some six feet wide and two or three feet high. It looks as though some giants in their play had lifted it and

set it upon a pedestal. Some day it will fall into the river, as, no doubt, hundreds of others of its companions have done in the past.

To the imaginative mind and to those possessing a love for the wonderful in nature a trip through this wonderland of the Souris Valley will afford a most pleasant and enjoyable time. In the same

neighborhood are the coal mines at Estevan, another item of interest.

Gifts.

"Richest gifts are those we make,
Dearer than the love we take
That we give for love's own sake.

"Hands that ope hut to receive
Empty close; they only live
Richly who canrichly give.

"He who, giving, does not crave
Likest is to Him who gave
Life itself the loved to save."

—John G. Whittier.

Governess—"Why don't you eat your consomme, Bertie?"

Bertie—"Cause I asked Harry what became of the cook papa discharged, and he said she was in the soup."

The Blood.

The total amount of blood in the body averages about one-thirteenth of the body weight, a man of average size having from ten to twelve pounds of blood. Four-fifths of this amount is water, the other fifth solids. The solids consists principally of albumen, serum and fibrin. There is also in the serum a small amount of various minerals and salts, such as iron, sulphur, phosphorus, potash, soda and common salt. The serum also contains a trace of sugar, lactic acid, urea, etc.

As a combined whole the serum, which represents the watery portion of the blood, is a yellowish fluid resembling the white of an egg.

The clotting power of the blood is due to the fibrin it contains—a clot of blood, as seen microscopically, consisting of fibrous threads in which are entangled many of the little corpuscles, or red and white discs, that float like a fleet of tiny boats in this "river of life" that courses so rapidly through our bodies. Five million of these little corpuscles are said to occupy a single drop of blood. The red corpuscles are "oxygen carriers," loading up with oxygen in the lungs, and transporting this life-giving factor to all the tissues. The function of the white corpuscles is unknown, though it is thought that they originate in the glands of the system, while the spleen is said to be the "grave of many red corpuscles."

Fanny—"Our minister does not jump at conclusions."

Tom—"I should say not. I never knew him to reach a conclusion in less than an hour."

"This age demands men who have convictions," shouted the impassioned orator. "Where shall we find them?"

"In prison," replied the man in the gallery.

Father (impressively)—"Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, sir; what would become of you, my boy?"

Irreverent Son—"Well, dad, I'd stay here. The question is, 'What would become of you!'"

"You—hic—you ain't sho many," said Mr. Bounce, as he warbled into the hall.

"No?" said his wife, as she pulled him out of his overcoat.

"No! Ain't more'n two of you t'night; ushually shree."



Picnic on the Rocks near La Roche Percee.

Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow, Assa.

Western Homes

ILLUSTRATED.

HOW, WHEN AND
WHERE
THEY ARE BUILT.

In this issue we commence the illustration and description of a number of western farm homes. The one shown here is that of F. A. Conner, of Portage la Prairie, Man. This house is about a mile west of the town and north of the C.P.R. track. It was built in 1890 at a total cost of about \$2,500. It is a frame superstructure on a stone foundation, with basement, two full stories and attic. The eaves are twenty feet from the ground and the size of the rooms on the different floors can be seen from the accompanying plans. The house is heated with hot air by a furnace in the basement. The balance of the basement is divided into storage rooms for various purposes.

Other houses of different construction and equally interesting will appear in future issues.

They was a nice Sad looken cow what was all Black with a White Stripe around Whaire Wimmen Waire thaire corset and Unkle Henry Told Paw she was as Gentle as a lam; so paw took off his cote and cuffs and let maw Hold Them, and pulled up his Sleeves and Set Down on the Stool with one laig and Held the pale Between His nees and Grabbed Hold with Both Hands.

The furst stream shot out whare paw wasent Looken fer it and went all over His Best Pants and maw she Began to jaw and Told Him He couldn't afford to Go and rooin His close jist to sho off.

"Oh, Don't make a Fuss about nothin," paw says. "That won't hurt. You can take it out with a little gas a lean. You couldn't expect a person what was all out

By that Time He was on His feat So the pupp was lookin up in His fais and waggin His tale kind of pleasant and paw Hauled off and Give a Kick at Him. But the pupp wasn't thare when paw's foot Reached the place and the Straw he was standin on was purty slippery.

I don't no whether the Damidge to paw's pants or His Shoalder Blaid's was the most turrable.

Ennyway he was a nofful lookin site when we got Him to the House and maw had to almost Weap every time She looked at his pants. He only wore Them Wunst Before. So he had to go to bed while maw was Tryin to Git the milk off and sow them so the laigs would stay together. I poked my Hed in the room whare he was layin reedin the Bible to pass away the Time and says:—"Paw."

"What?" paw ast.

"I Bet I no How you can git richer than if you Discovered a Gold mine."

"How?" he says.

"By Bildin a Fence around Yerself and Chargin folks to Git in Every time you try to do ennything."

I could tell by what He sed that it was lucky paw couldn't come outside. — Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.



Farm House of Frank A. Conner, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Pa's Day on the Farm.

Me and the pupp and maw and paw and little olbert went out on the Country a Saturday to Visit unkle Henry's.

Unkle Henry is maw's bruther and wunst him and Her was little boys and gurls like me and little albert and Unkle Henry Sed maw Yoost to Run around in Her Bair feet and Clime trees and fall out of the Hay in the Barn and skin the Cat just like a Boy.

I'm offul sorry I Herd that about Maw Becos I Can't hardly keep on Thinkin, She's an angel eny more.

I Wisht She would of Bin a nice little gurl with Dimpuls in her Cheeks and Curls Down her back and alwys kept Her Dress Clean, and Didn't never make snoots at pēple. Sumtimes when I think about it I almost Haft to Weep.

Before we went paw He was tellin us all about the great things he ust to Do when He lived on a Farm. It's wonder peepie Diden't come from miles round to See paw.

So when we Got out paw He thot He would Sho us how to milk a cow and Unkle Henry give him a pale and a stool with Only one Laig what paw had to Balunce himself on.

of practus to Set rite Down and do this as Good as if He was Keepin at it Every Day. But I'll Be all rite in a minute or two."

About that Time the cow wanted to nock a fly off her Side, so she switched around and got her tale mixed up with paw's mustash and paw He had to spit as Hard as he Could fer quite awhile and he forgot to milk.

Then He Begun again and His hand Slipt and the Stream Hit maw just below the Ear and run Down inside of her collar. Maw she yelled and Dropt paw's cuffs, and the pupp thot it was the Cow's folt so he made a Grab at her heels and the Cow stept on paw's foot and the stool with one laig went over Backwards and the milk what paw happened to Git in the pale run under His Vest when He was layin thare with His feat in the air and a look on His fais what made me Think of the Dying gladdyater in the pickture.

"Oh, paw," maw hollered, "why was you sich a fool as to try it?"

"Git away from me," paw sed when maw wanted to help Him to Git up. "If it Haden't of Bin fer you this woulde'n't of Hapened. If you would of stayed in the House Whare wemmen Belong they woulde'n't of Been no Trouble."

Argument from Example.

A sceptical young man confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. The Quaker said:

"Dost thou not believe in France?"

"Yes; though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have; besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist."

"Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?"

"No, to be sure I'll not."

"Did thee ever see thine own brains?"

"No."

"Ever see anybody that did?"

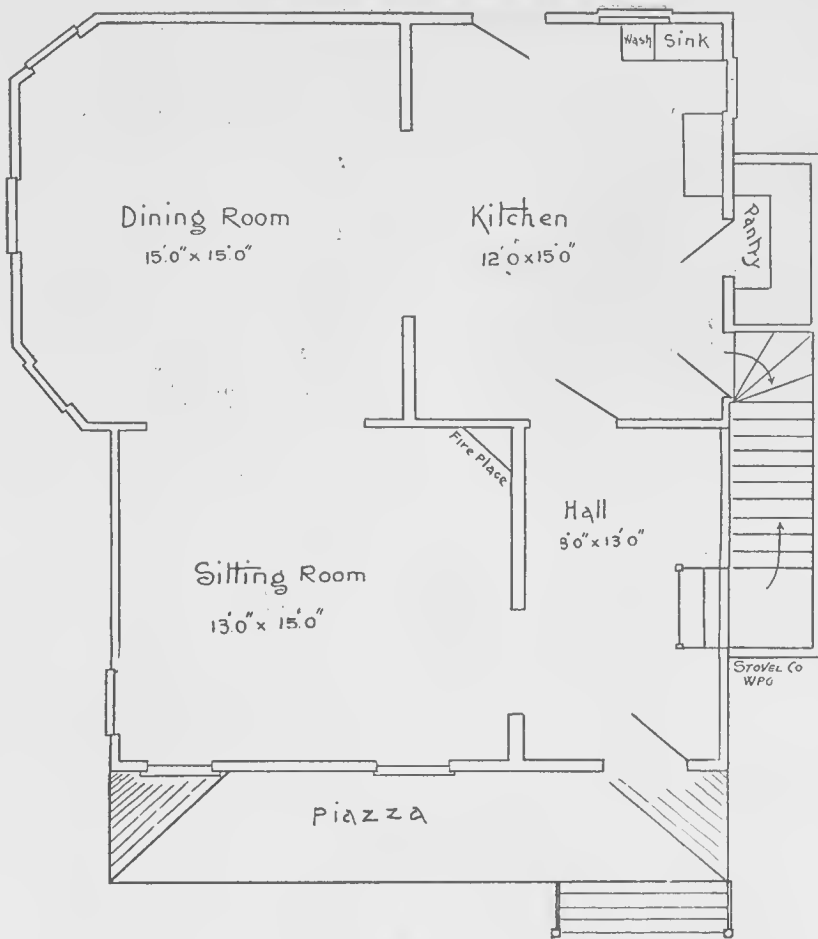
"No."

"Does thee believe thee has any?"

The young man left.

James L. Wannop, Creelford, Man.:—"In my opinion The Nor'-West Farmer is the best farm journal in the Dominion of Canada to-day."—Dec. 12, 1899.

S. H. Poole, Merrickville, Ont.:—"As this has been the first term for me to take The Nor'-West Farmer, I can say that I can get a lot of information out of it, and I can say that it is well worth a dollar bill."—Dec. 5, 1899.



Ground Plan of the Home of F. A. Conner, Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Image of God.

By J. A. Rowland, Beausejour, Man.

I saw a little fragrant flower
Close by a crystal spring;
The summer sun, the April shower,
And all the arts of Nature known to man,
Could not provide or carry out a plan
To give it coloring.

Where, then, I reasoned, is the power
That clothed with beauty rare
This vari-colored tiny flower?
If 't was not painted by a hand Divine,
Reflecting e'en His image as a sign,
That God had placed it there?

I watched a little child at play
Close by a cottage door;
And as I passed along the way
I could not help but think—though sceptics sneer,
And speak of God beyond an earthly sphere—
God's image there I saw.

The Christmas Time.

Numerous, indeed, are the hearts to which Christmas brings a brief season of happiness and enjoyment. How many families, whose members have been dispersed and scattered far and wide, in the restless struggles of life, are then re-united and meet once again in that happy state of companionship and mutual good-will, which is a source of such pure and unalloyed delight, and one so incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world, that the religious belief of the most civilized nations, and the rude traditions of the roughest savages, alike number it among the first joys of a future condition of existence, provided for the blest and happy! How many

year, we met on that day, a merry and joyous circle. Many of the hearts that throbbed so gaily then have ceased to beat; many of the looks that shone so brightly then have ceased to glow; the hands we grasped have grown cold; the eyes we sought have hid their lustre in the grave; and yet the old house, the room, the merry voices and smiling faces, the jest, the laugh, the most minute and trivial circumstances connected with those happy meetings, crowd upon our mind at each recurrence of the season, as if the last assemblage had been but yesterday! Happy, happy Christmas, that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days; that can recall to the old man the pleasures of his youth; that can transport the sailor and the traveller thousands of miles away, back to his own fireside and his quiet home."—The Pickwick Papers.

Pat's Proof.

Argument from example is very convincing. Especially was it so in the following incident:

Bridget (reading laboriously)—"Hov you seen this, Pat? It sez here that whin a mon loses wan av his sinscs, his other sinscs get more develepyed. F'r instans, a blind mon gets more sinse av hearin', an' touch, an'—"

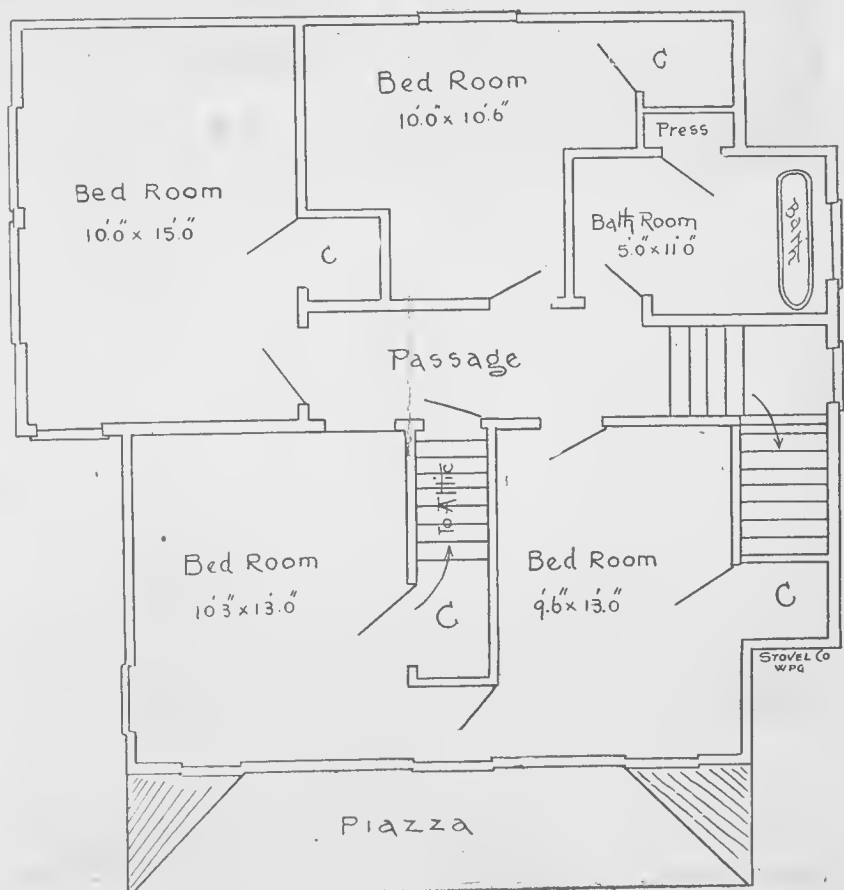
Pat—"Shure, an' it's quite thrue; Oi've noticed it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other leg's longer, isn't it, now?"

"Papa fell over my express wagon this morning," said Willie. "My, it was funny—I laughed till I cried." "Did yer?" said Tommy. "Yes," replied Willie. "Papa caught me laughin'."—Philadelphia Record.

The exasperating trivialities of life are little lead links let down to fa'hom our religion.

old recollections and how many dormant sympathies does Christmas time awaken!

We write these words now, many miles distant from the spot at which, year after



Chamber Plan of the Home of F. A. Conner, Portage la Prairie, Man.



Returning from the Plowing Match.

The Plowing Match at Wolseley.

By Jack.

A notice of our first plowing match appeared in *The Nor'-West Farmer* at the time it took place. But we are an ambitious people at Wolseley and though few of us are Scotch we still have a good conceit of ourselves. So we sent *The Farmer* half a dozen photos of what was to be seen there on that very important day, and want to see ourselves in the attractive columns of our own favorite farm paper. It is everybody's paper here and we could not do without it. We expect Wolseley to be an important farming centre some day and want to gratify our friends at a distance as well as our modest selves by giving a sample of how a few of the good folks at Wolseley looked on the day of their first prize plowing match.

One is the portrait of a rising farmer who started at rock bottom and is pushing his way upward. His turnout is not so showy as if he were a J.P., but they make up in all-round usefulness what they lack in good looks, but where will you find anything nicer to look at than those fine country girls in the wagon? They are just a sample of the healthy, merry girls and boys growing up in our prairie homes. We sent also a photo of a prize plowman in his buggy with his best girl beside him, but that horrid editor says he cannot spare a whole page of his Christmas issue even to Wolseley.

Then there is Director Kinder, our farmer J.P., he is as good as he looks and he and his good lady need no taffy from me. This is just the figure you will cut yourself some day if you do first-rate plowing and make the rest of your work to correspond.



Mr. Kinder and Family.

Our next illustration was meant for an exhibit of our prize plowmen and their teams, but the artist has grouped so many stalwart farmers and their good looking women folks in front that the teams are very much hidden. But the results of their excellent work will show up all right when the harvest season of 1900 comes round.

Manitoba Agricultural Report.

The report of the Farmers' Institutes, the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders'



Those Interested in the Match.

and the Dairy Associations for 1899, has just been issued. In its 160 pages will be found the cream of the interesting information regarding the work of these associations, collected and edited by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The papers on special subjects are contributed by men eminent in their various lines, and it would be difficult to find anywhere such an amount of concentrated information as these pages supply. The list of members of the Cattle Breeders' Association is very gratifying proof of the growing interest in pure bred stock. The

membership of the institutes is not what we would like it to be. It is very discouraging to find such great agricultural districts as Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Manitou, Deloraine and Souris with an average membership of 25. Brandon heads the list with 114, Pipestone second with 78. The usefulness to the country of such societies is of course not to be judged by their lists of members, but those lists are a pretty fair index of the way they are taking with farmers. In all the various departments of which this report is the authorized record, there is evidence that the government has done its full share in the selection of capable agents to make their work a success. We should be very much gratified to find a greatly increased interest in the work of our Farmers' Institutes, especially during the present winter. The other societies reported on have nothing to complain of as regards membership, and their usefulness needs no testimonial from us or any one else.

Last spring *The Farmer* called attention to the advisability of having the reports of the various associations issued in one volume. We are pleased to see that this suggestion of *The Farmer's* has been adopted, because it gives in one volume the reports which were issued in small pamphlet form before. It is thus much more compact and more easily preserved. To make this volume complete there should be incorporated with it the report of the Horticultural Society, the Horse Breeders' Association and the Poultry Association. This should be done another year.

Adulterated Foods.

We sat at a table delightfully spread,
And teeming with good things to eat,
And daintily fingered the cream-tinted bread,
Just needing, to make it complete,
A film of the butter so yellow and sweet,
Well suited to make every minute
A dream of delight; and yet while we eat
We cannot help asking, "What's in it?"
Oh, maybe this bread contains alum and chalk,
Or sawdust chopped up very fine,
Or gypsum in powder, about which they talk,
Terra alba just out of the mine.
And our faith in its butter is apt to be weak,
For we haven't a good place to pin it,
Annotto's so yellow, and beef fat so sleek,
Oh, I wish I could know what is in it!

Ah! be certain you know what is in it,
'Tis a question in place every minute.
Oh, how happy I'd be could I only see
With certainty all that is in it.

The pepper, perhaps, contains cocoanut shells,
And the mustard is cotton-seed meal.
The coffee, in sooth, of baked chicory smells,
And the terrapin tastes like roast veal.
The wine which you drink never heard of a
grape,
But of tannin' and coal tar is made,
And you could not be certain, except by their
shape,
That the eggs by a chicken were laid.
And the salad which bears such an innocent look,
And whispers of fields that are green,
Is covered with germs, each armed with a hook,
To grapple with liver and spleen.
No matter how tired, and hungry, and dry,
The banquet how fine, don't begin it,
Till you think of the past and the future, and
sigh,
Oh, I wonder, I wonder what's in it.

—Rural New Yorker.

THREE BOYS IN THE ROCKIES.

Continued from last issue.

One morning in the latter part of October, seeing the day promised to be fair, we tethered our ponies and went off after grouse. As we were returning toward the middle of the day, on passing near where we had left the ponies, we noticed that only two of them were to be seen. At first we thought of horse thieves, but on approaching the spot found the ground considerably torn where the stake had been pulled out sidewise, then we felt confident that the missing animal had simply pulled himself loose and had made off. Examining the ground we found where he had made long jumps on the

death. I was soon on the ground, and running to him, said:

"Lew, are you hurt?" but received no response. I soon had my ear over his heart, and finding it was natural, I felt sure that his injury was nothing more than the breath knocked out of him, so running over to a pond near by, I filled my hat with water, and hurrying back dashed what had not leaked out into his face.

He gasped—breathed—opened his eyes—moaned.

Again I enquired as to where he was hurt, but received no response save an unintelligible moan.

I rubbed him quite briskly. In a moment, to my great relief, he opened his eyes and asked what had happened.

the guns, and immediately removed the two patent fore ends and fitting them flat side to the skin I made them fast, converting our handkerchiefs into bandages. By this time Lew was ready to return to the ranch. We were more than two hours in reaching it.

Frank having been on the lookout for us, saw us coming, and fearing from the way we were riding, something was wrong, came out to meet us.

"What's the matter?" he said excitedly as we rode up.

"The pony stumbled and fell on Lew and broke his arm," said I.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Frank. "Have you got it set?"

"Yes, I did the best I could with it, but



Out for Fun on Christmas Eve.

down grade and saw that he had headed for the river. Frank took the field glass and scanned the landscape as well as frequent trees would permit, but no pony was in sight.

As the missing animal was Lew's, we decided that he and I should saddle the two remaining ones and pursue the stray.

The tracks in many places were not difficult to follow, so we set off at full gallop, riding with the trail between us. We had ridden fully an hour, and had perhaps gotten ten or twelve miles from the ranch, when all at once, as we were going at high speed, Lew's pony struck with its fore feet a miry spot and stumbling, rolled heels over head, throwing Lew out of the saddle, and rolling on top of him. The pony, unhurt, was up in an instant, and fearing his footing, stood perfectly quiet, but Lew lay as still as

I told him the pony had stumbled and had thrown him, but that he was not seriously hurt and would soon be all right again.

He now attempted to sit up, but fell back saying, "Oh, my arm."

I soon had the arm bared and found the radius bone badly broken about three inches below the elbow.

By this time he was sitting up and with my assistance he walked over to where the grass was drier, and sitting down permitted me to attempt to set the broken bone.

I worked quite a while before I was sure it was straight and corresponded exactly with the other. When I felt satisfied that it was as near right as I could make it, then came a new difficulty—where was I to obtain dry splints? When I was about to give it up, I thought of

you must examine it, too, and besides, we must have splints and bandages."

These we soon made, and undoing the arm, subjected it to the most thorough examination we could.

My clumsy "splints" had held the arm in place very well, and after bathing it we dressed it with the best splints and bandages our limited means afforded.

Not, however, caring to trust our inexperience in so serious a matter, we soon had Nig hitched to the wagon, and Frank and Lew started for Peru to see Dr. Deering.

"Here, Doctor, I've brought you a patient," said Frank, upon entering the doctor's office.

"Oho! A broken arm, is it?" said the doctor, observing Lew's sling. "Let's get into it."

As he unbandaged the now very sore

arm and proceeded to examine it thoroughly, Frank related the story of the accident.

"And you set it yourselves, did you?" remarked the doctor.

"Ned set it," said Frank, "but we both splinted and bandaged it again when they reached the ranch."

"A fairly good piece of work," said the doctor, "especially so for one acquainted with so little of the theory, and having so little to work with."

He made some changes in the arm, however, which Lew felt very keenly indeed, and then with new splints and bandages he dressed it carefully, at the same time assuring Lew that with proper care it would soon be all right again, and told him when to return.

Upon their return home I inquired eagerly as to just what Dr. Deering had said, and what changes he made. Then when informed that he pronounced it "a good job under the circumstances," I felt relieved, if not a little flattered.

The next morning bright and early Frank and I set out after the missing pony. In order to scan the broadest horizon we separated as far as convenience would allow, maintaining only the same general direction. Upon reaching the place where the accident occurred, I took the trail and on we went about a half mile apart until about two o'clock, then waving to Frank he rode in to me.

"Let's bag the next grouse we put up, Frank, for we need rest and food."

"All right," said he, and in a half hour we had tethered our ponies, made a fire, and were roasting three grouse that had fallen before our guns.

"Do you know where we are, Ned?" said Frank, as we sat busy with our dinner.

"No," I replied, but I know our direction and that is all I care for."

"We're away down on the Saguache river," said Frank, "forty miles from the ranch. Much of this wood is pine," he said, pointing to the thick and heavy forest that followed the river to the southeast.

After dinner we remounted, and thinking the ponies might again need water, started down through the woods to the stream. We were well down toward the water when suddenly we were startled by a rumbling, fluttering sound.

"Grouse by the hundreds," said I.

"No, either geese or turkeys," said Frank, "and more likely the latter."

"Turkeys in this climate?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, turkeys farther north than this by five degrees," said Frank, "I've read of their being as far up as forty-four degrees, and we are but thirty-eight and a fraction."

"Yes, I now recall having heard one of the men say that Mr. Linderwood, with some gentlemen from the city, goes turkey hunting—"

"Listen!" said Frank, interrupting me, and listening we could hear an old gobbler crying "Gobble, gobble, gobble," as plainly as we ever heard one in the barn yard at home.

"Let's have a turkey, if Thanksgiving is a month away," said I.

"I'm with you," said Frank, and leading our ponies back we lariatied them securely and slyly slipped back among the trees.

As we stole slowly through the woods we soon came upon their roosts.

"My-oh-me!" said Frank, seeing the extent of the roosts. "When Lew's arm gets well we'll all three come down here, bring our dogs and spend two or three days hunting turkeys."

Again we heard the gobbler down through the woods, and agreeing not to talk any more we slipped down as noiselessly as possible, keeping a large tree between us and the location of the sound.

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Pretty soon, about seventy-five yards ahead of us, we both noticed a large turkey fly up from the ground and light on one of the lower limbs of a pine. Instantly we dropped and lay flat upon the ground. Presently two others only about two-thirds as far away did the same thing. Aiming deliberately, we fired, and I can almost hear those turkeys to this day getting out of those trees.

"Missed them both," said I, jumping from my feet.

"Missed nothing," said Frank, "I saw them fall and a hundred others fly. Come on," and we soon had our flopping turkeys by the legs.

"What made you think we missed them?" inquired Frank, as each with a turkey we made our way back to the ponies.

"Well, I couldn't see for the smoke, and from the noise they made I supposed it would take all the turkeys in Colorado to make such a racket," said I, getting out of it the best I could.

Upon reaching the ponies we mounted and had ridden about an hour when Frank discovered with his field glass an emigrant train of three wagons, and as they were coming from the direction our pony had taken we started off on the gallop to inquire as to whether they had seen it or not. In a short time we caught up with them, and Frank called out:

"Hello! Have you seen anything of a stray pony down this way?"

"Na," said a large, burly man, roughly. "nuff ponies of our own t'look after th'out lookin' after other people's."

"Well, one of ours has strayed. He has a white front foot, and bears this brand," continued Frank, pointing back to the brand on his pony. "His trail leads in the direction you are coming from and we thought it would do no harm to inquire if you had seen him."

"Na harm done, na harm done, only we've seed nothin' of 'im," was the coarse reply, and lashing the team he drove on.

Just as the head wagon started we heard a whinny from back around the rear wagon, and our ponies answered immediately.

"That's our pony," said I, and touching our ponies in the flank we rode rapidly in the direction of the sound.

The old man had also heard the betraying neigh, and seeing us start at full speed in that direction stopped his team and started back on the run.

Glancing back we saw him coming, and satisfied he was deceiving us, we hurried on around the lower end of the train.

Here, on the far side of the rear wagon, perfectly concealed from our approach, we found a small boy leading a pony by a lariat, and not knowing that we were coming around, we were soon upon him.

It required only a glance to see that the pony was ours, and riding close up I snatched the rope from the boy's hand and made off at a dead gallop. Frank tossed his turkey to the astonished lad and followed me.

By this time the old man was on hand, and seeing us make off with the pony, clenched his fist, swore like a demon, and made for his gun. A woman handed it to him from the rear of the middle wagon, but by this time we were beyond his range and making our way rapidly toward the ranch.

"Served the old scoundrel right," said Frank, as we galloped along. "If he had told us the truth we would have given him five dollars, or even more, for his trouble. But as it is a turkey dinner is all that he'll get."

"A turkey dinner!" said I. "How will he get a turkey dinner out of this?"

"I tossed the boy my turkey," said Frank, "just as you relieved him of the care of the pony, for I felt that our rudeness to him deserved some kind of an apology, and as the old man was so close, I felt that was all I had time to make."

"Good!" said I. "Glad you thought of it, for all I thought of was the pony, and the half dozen muskets that might run their noses under the canvass of that rear wagon, and—"

"Relieve the sick of the next half century of our assistance in dying," said Frank, interrupting me.

"Well, yes, that'll do," said I. "Only that's looking into the future a little farther than I was. But you have my idea."

"Twas not a very honorable way of getting our pony back," remarked Frank, "but judging from the old man's actions he was not in for giving him up."

"And judging from his build we could not have taken him either without the sheriff," I added.

"But where are the other men?" I inquired. "I only saw a couple of middle-aged women and two or three children."

"The men are likely out after game," said Frank, "and have left the one man and their families to manage the teams."

To be continued.

John Smith, Macgregor, Man.—"It is with great pleasure I renew my subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer."—Nov. 28, 1899.



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